FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'ARAFAT MEETS WITH SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER KHADDAM

NC271705 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar has met with Syrian Foreign Minister Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Those who attended on the Palestinian side were: the chairman of the Palestine National Council, Khalid al-Fahum; 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar and Hamid Abu Sittah, members of the PLO Executive Committee; and member of the Fatah movement Central Committee, brother Abu Mahir.

Our correspondent has learned that the meeting dealt with topics of mutual interest, the latest developments in the region, the Zionist militar escalation and the proposals submitted to the UN General Assembly concerning the Palestinian issue.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar received a message today from King Husayn in response to the message of condolences sent by brother leader Abu 'Ammar on the occasion of the death of the former Jordanian prime minister. In his message King Husayn expressed his profound thanks and appreciation to brother leader Abu 'Ammar, wishing him good health.

REACTION AGAINST JERUSALEM AS CAPTIAL CONTINUES

Chatti Comment

BK251531 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Islamic Conference Organization Secretary General Habib Chatti has said that the offer of the standing committee on Afghanistan to the ruling party of Afghanistan to attend a meeting of the conference is still valid and the committee hopes that it will respond positively. Addressing a news conference at the UN headquarters, he said that the Islamic Conference Organization has rejected the idea of recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. Replying to a question, he criticized U.S. policy on Palestine and said that the U.S. policy contradicts its own principles.

PLO on Turkish Decision

TA270600 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] The PLO representative in Ankara, Abu Firas, has said: We appreciate the fact that Turkey was the first Muslim country to condemn Israel's decision to make Jerusalem its capital.

Abu Firas said that this act of aggression against Jerusalem was a challenge to all the Muslim countries. He added: In these critical times we expect all the Muslim countris to take more effective measures against the Israeli aggressors. We also hope that, as brothers, the Turkish Government will take more effective measures as well. In a statement to ANATOLIA NEWS AGENCY, Abu Firas noted that the Palestinian people would never forget the fact that Turkey was the first country that had reacted to the Israeli act of aggression. The Palestinian people would always be grateful for that, he added.

Abu Firas said: Turkey was the first Muslim country which condemned Israel's decision to move its capital from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. We appreciate the statement which was read by Prime Minister Demirel and which harshly condemned the relevant Israeli decision. The Palestinian people will always be grateful to Turkey for this attitude.

ALF LEADER DISCUSSES VENICE STATEMENT, LEBANESE SITUATION

LD251405 Kuwait AR-A'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 22 Jul 80 p 18

[Interview granted by 'Abd Ar-Rahim Ahmad, PLO Executive Committee member and general secretary of the Arab Liberation Front, to an AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM correspondent in Beirut--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] In light of the EEC countries' recent declaration and the recent uprising in the occupied territories, the Palestinian revolution seems to have entered a new stage. What in your opinion are the characteristics of the new stage and what is the Palestinian revolution preparing for it?

[Answer] Yes, the Palestinian revolution has recently entered a new stage in the history of its struggle; although I agree with you that the heroic uprising of our people in the occupied territories is one of the characteristics, I must disagree with you that the EEC declaration is also one of the characteristics of the stage we are talking about. I will leave talking about our attitude toward the European initiative until some time later. As for the stage through which our revolution is passing, it is very difficult if we take into consideration the number of dangers facing us. These dangers make it incumbent upon the revolution to hasten building its national unity and to augment its intrinsic powers in all the military, political, and organizational fields to a degree enabling it to fight the battles with greater effectiveness and better means.

[Question] The Venice statement included clauses that could be regarded as progress in the official European stand in comparison with before. Do you believe it is possible to respond to this European stand, if only on a limited scale?

[Answer] The Venice declaration has caused wide repercussions and was received with great interest by all the Palestinian, Arab and international parties. In order to avoid confusion or misunderstanding I must say that we still adhere to our known stand toward all plans and schemes aimed at perpetuating the Zionist entity on our Palestinian territories, ensuring secure borders for this racist enemy or imposing coexistence with him. I wanted to underline this point before giving our views of the European role.

Israel now depends almost entirely on the United States and can find no international quarter to support its views without reservation except Washington. In the meantime, Europe, because of its interests, is trying to forge an independent course for itself so its interests will remain unaffected by the pressures and threats of U.S. policy. We must say that the European attempts are still in their infancy. Also, not all the European countries are following this independent course with the same consistency. While we find that France since De Gaulle has been the one to take major strides in this direction, we see that other European countries are still in the same political position and have not taken serious or tangible steps toward becoming independent from Washington. Therefore, the Venice declaration is not considered a complete change in the European stand. In practice it ushered in the beginning of a change in the European outlook toward the question of the Arab-Israeli conflict. A quiet reading of the declaration shows the positive points in it. While we demand that the Arab countries use their economic potential in their political dealings with Europe, we do not expect a total European bias in favor of the Palestinian and Arab viewpoint in the matters of conflict in our area.

In fact, the maximum that Western Europe could attain is what Europe itself calls the balanced stand that would give the Palestinian people the right to self-determination and the existence of a secure state recognized by the enemy--something that we reject. In other words, we have no illusions about or hopes from European stands. Europe will not become the ally of the Arabs but it can be a non-ally of Israel, which would be a gain for the Arabs because it would deprive Israel of the strength and support which Europe has given it. This would mean a weakening and a blockade of the enemy. Therefore, exerting efforts and exploiting the nation's potential in order to reach the state we are aiming at is something commendable and required, on condition that this done with correct realization and strict controls so that we will not reap results contributing to anti-national solutions to the Arab-Zionist conflict.

[Question] Despite the daily fighting and attacks in the south, the situation in Lebanon still seems deadlocked. For how long will this truce continue and do you expect certain developments in the near future?

[Answer] Everybody realizes that the powers behind the fighting in Lebanon have from the beginning been aiming at the Palestinian revolution in implementation of a U.S. plan to liquidate the Palestinian revolution as an inevitable prelude to liquidating the Palestinian problem as a whole. Therefore, the fact that enemies of the nation have been prompting Lebanese parties known to be enemy agents to exhaust the Palestinian revolution is part of a more comprehensive conspiracy. The revolution has sought and is still seeking to end the abnormal situation in Lebanon and has never tried to heighten tension or bring the general situation in the country to a head.

[Question] Obviously there are two different views in the Palestinian arena regarding Jordan. One view expects it to join the Camp David accord and the other gambles on it standing firm in the face of it. What is your comment?

[Answer] We as a Palestinian revolution are expected to play a role compatible with our great weight in the Arab arena. The national role that we must play together with all the nationalist and progressive forces is to harden Jordan's stand in the face of Camp David. Camp David is a U.S.-Zionist formula to shift Egypt from the trench of the Arab nation not only to that of its enemies but also to several other trenches. This is what constitutes a danger not only to the Palestine problem but also to the Arab situation.

With regard to Jordan, a continuing and active dialogue is going on between the PLO and the Jordanian Government. We are participating in this dialogue which began with a resolution by the National Council. This dialogue is governed by four basic considerations:

1. The PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

2. Rejection of and opposition to the Camp David accords.

3. Support for our people's steadfastness in the occupied territories.

4. Enabling the PLO to carry out serious struggle in the Jordanian arena.

Since the beginning of the dialogue, clauses 1 and 2 have been achieved. With respect to the third clause, concerning support for steadfastness in the occupied territories, the Baghdad summit resolutions, as you know, provided for allocations for the occupied territories. These funds are spent jointly by the PLO and the Jordanian Government. It is important and essential that the PLO should remain close to the issues of steadfastness as well as to the daily problems of life of our people in the occupied territories.

The dialogue is dealing with this clause and is making good progress.

As for the fourth clause, dialogue on it is continuing and we hope to be able to reach a formula beneficial for our organization.

NAFHA DETAINEES SEND MESSAGES TO 'ARAFAT, OTHERS

NC261708 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] The struggling Palestinian detainees in the Zionist prison of Nafha have managed to smuggle letters out to brother leader Abu 'Ammar, the Palestine National Council, the United Nations, the Human Rights Committee and the International Red Cross.

In their letter to brother Abu 'Ammar, the brothers detained in Nafha Zionist prison say: We have sworn to turn Nafha prison into a political detention camp and a revolutionary expression of the continuation of our revolution until victory.

They add: The Palestinian detainees in their prisons are in fact in the front trenches fighting the Zionist enemy and exposing its racist character. Let the world know that we in the prison cells of Zionist-Nazism are struggling for a heroic people's just cause.

KUWAIT

KUWAITI AIRLINE HIJACKERS SURRENDER UNCONDITIONALLY

OW260133 Hong Kong AFP in English 0125 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Kuwait, July 25 (AFP)--Two hijackers, who yesterday seized a Kuwait Airways Boeing 737 while on a flight from Beirut to Kuwait, today surrendered here to the local representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), sources said. The 69 other passengers and nine crew members were released or escaped unharmed at different stages of the hijack, which lasted 26 hours and took the plane from Kuwait to Bahrain, back to Kuwait, on to Abadan in Iran, and finally back to Kuwait.

The hijackers--two brothers said to be Palestinians with Jordanian passports who were expelled from Kuwait last year on charges of passing bad cheques--had demanded a ransom of one million dollars, which they claimed was owed to them by a Kuwaiti businessman.

Armed with guns and grenades, they seized the plane shortly after take-off from Beirut. Thirty-six women and children were free when the plane first landed at Kuwait airport. The plane then left for Bahrain where it refuelled before it returned here after Dubayy refused it permission to land.

Kuwaiti officials and PLO representative Anwi Battache then negotiated for two hours at the airport with the hijackers who demanded that the ransom be turned over to their family in Beirut.

In the first hours of the morning, the plane managed to take off from a blacked out runway, and headed for Abadan, in southwest Iran. Two passengers were taken ill in Abadan and freed by the hijackers there. The plane then took off intending to go to Tehran, but Iranian authorities refused to allow it to land and closed all other airports. With nearly all airports in the region refusing to accept the airliner, it was forced to return to Kuwait.

Several more women were allowed to disembark here, and a 40-day-old baby was taken off the plane which stood surrounded by police on a runway in temperatures reaching 118 degrees Fahrenheit (46 centigrade).

The British pilot, co-pilot and flight engineer then managed to escape after they were let off the plane in what might have been a move to change crews. The rest of the crew was forced back into the plane as the hijackers fired at the fugitives who got away unharmed. Finally this evening, the two hijackers surrendered unconditionally and the 29 remaining hostages appeared safe and sound on the airport runway.

HEIR APPARENT SAID TO BE SUPERVISING SECURITY OPERATIONS

JN251235 Doha QNA in Arabic 1215 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Sharjah, 25 Jul (QNA)--The paper AL-KHALIJ, which is published in Sharjah, today quotes official Kuwaiti sources as saying that His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah, Kuwait heir apparent and prime minister, has begun to personally supervise the Interior Ministry's work in an attempt to give impetus to the efforts currently being exerted to arrest the elements carrying out sabotage in Kuwait.

The paper says that stringent security measures are currently being imposed on the Kuwaiti border. In accordance with these measures, those coming to Kuwait are subjected to close inspections for arms, explosives or political pamphlets.

The paper adds that this security procedure was confirmed following the announcement by His Highness Shaykh Sa'id al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah on the seizure of a car laden with arms which was on its way inside Kuwait while another car infiltrated without being seized.

The paper states that the Kuwaiti sources will not disclose the name of the border post through which the two cars passed. However, the paper pointed out that the car which was seized was laden with fruit and was coming from Lebanon.

It is noteworthy that Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah previously supervised the Kuwaiti defense and interior ministries and the police force.

FINANCE MINISTRY ANNOUNCES DETAILS OF 1980 BUDGET

LD271520 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1224 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Kuwait, 27 July (KUNA)--Kuwait today announced a record budget of 4.6 billion Kuwaiti dinars [KD], equivalent to $17 billion--an increase of 43 percent over that of the past fiscal year which ended 30 June. The oil revenue in the new budget, which is retroactive to 1 July, has been estimated at 96.8 percent of the total revenue compared to 96.3 percent last year.

The budget was approved by the cabinet today. A budget statement issued after the meeting of the cabinet estimated the total revenue for the 1980-81 fiscal year at KD4,640,227,000 equivalent to $17,168,080,000 compared to KD3,241,323,000 equivalent to $11,992,895. The statement, prepared by the Kuwaiti Finance Ministry, estimates Kuwait's income from oil at KD4,493,456,000 equivalent to $16,625,787,000.

Expenditure allocations of ministries and government departments is estimated at KD2,925 billion equivalent to $10,826 billion. The budget also allocates KD737 million equivalent to $2,727 billion and KD928 million equivalent to $3,433 billion to the Future Generations Fund, which is a fund set up by the government for the benefit of future generations when the country's basic source of wealth--oil--dries up.

The budget also allocates KD50 million equivalent to $185 million for increasing the capital of the Kuwaiti Fund for Arab Economic Development, which acts as the Kuwaiti Government's arm for aiding developing countries of the Third World.

The budget allocates KD504 million equivalent to $1,865 billion to the public service sector--organization, finance, security, justice and foreign commitments; KD274 million equivalent to $1,1014 billion for defense; KD583 million equivalent to $2,157 billion for the social services sector--education, health and social affairs; KD294 million equivalent to $1,088 billion for the community services sector--information, housing, religious affairs and utilities; KD985 million equivalent to $3,645 billion for the economic sector--mining, exploration, transport, communications, electricity, water, commercial, electricity, water, commercial services, industry, agriculture, fisheries; and KD291 million equivalent to $1,076 billion for public works and public expropriations.

COMMITTEE TO STUDY USE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY ESTABLISHED

LD271522 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1226 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Kuwait, 27 July (KUNA)--Kuwait announced today that it has decided to form a committee to study the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

The decision was announced at the end of the cabinet weekly meeting under the chairmanship of Prime Minister and Heir Apparent Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah.

A committee was formed of representatives of the ministries of planning and oil, the Kuwaiti University and the Kuwaiti Scientific Research Center. The minister of electricity, Engineer Khalaf Ahmad al-Khalaf will head the committee.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM COMMENTS ON DEATH OF SHAH

LD280830 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0728 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Kuwait, 28 July--Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM today comments on the death of the deposed Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi in his exile in Cairo and says that he died of peacock-throne disease.

The paper points out that the Americans abandoned the shah and left him to fall in the same streets that earlier applauded him. The Americans, the paper adds, knew well that the shah could not continue to live without a throne.

The paper discounts the likelihood of the shah's death having any bearing on conditions in Iran other, perhaps, than giving the leaders in Iran a greater sense of security.

The fate of the shah should be a lesson to small nations not to rely on one ally, the paper concludes.

OMAN

MOROCCAN MINISTER ARRIVES IN MUSCAT WITH MESSAGE

JN260652 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0635 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Muscat, 26 Jul (GNA)--Moroccan Information Minister Abdelwahid Belakziz arrived in Muscat early this morning on an official visit to the Sultanate of Oman.

The Moroccan minister was welcomed on arrival by 'Abd al-'Aziz ar-Rawwas, Omani minister of information and youth affairs.

In a statement on arrival, the Moroccan information minister said that he will convey a message to Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman from Moroccan King Hassan II.

Message to Qabus

JN261402 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1345 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Muscat, 26 Jul (GNA)--Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman received a message today from King Hassan II of Morocco.

The message, the contents of which were not revealed, was delivered by Moroccan Information Minister Abdelwahid Belakziz when he was received by the Omani sultan here today.

The Moroccan information minister arrived in Muscat this morning on a visit to the Sultanate of Oman, in order to deliver the Moroccan monarch's message.

SAUDI ARABIA

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH USSR

NC251123 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 21-27 Jul 80 pp 36-45

[By Mona as-Sa'id]

[Excerpt] The foreign minister of Saudi Arabia, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, says his government will be ready to consider establishing diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union if Soviet troops are pulled out of Afghanistan.

In a private interview with MONDAY MORNING, the Saudi minister said an end to the Soviet "occupation of Afghanistan" would eliminate "any inhibition" Saudi Arabia and other Islamic countries may have "about evolving and developing good relations with the Soviet Union."

Prince Sa'ud was responding to an article in a Soviet magazine, which stated that the time had come for Saudi Arabia and the Soviet Union to establish diplomatic ties.

"One of the elements that is least conducive to dealing with a superpower on an equal basis is that superpower's use of force to interfere in independent nations," he said. "The Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, therefore, does not give any healthy signals to encourage countries to have relations with the Soviet Union, because it shows complete disregard for the interests of sovereign, independent states."

Saudi Arabia, he added, had publicly expressed its appreciation of the Soviet Union's pro-Arab position, "but superpowers should be consistent in their postures.... Backing one issue here does not give them the right to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries.... Once the Soviet Union achieves this consistency in its policy in the region, I think that any inhibition that exists in the Third World, of which my country is a member, and in the Islamic world about evolving and developing good relations with the Soviet Union will be removed."

The foreign minister said that "if the Soviet Union has any legitimate concerns in the region, the way to resolve them is through an above-board policy toward the countries in which it has objective and legitimate interests. The best way to achieve those interests is through the legitimate channels, and not through occupation and intimidation."

Aside from being "a return to the law of the jungle" and "a return to imperialism" which "has already brought the world to two world wars," the Soviet action in Afghanistan was destabilizing the region, Prince Sa'ud said, "because every action taken by one side will be met with an action on the other side and can engulf both in a whirlpool of competition in a region that is already volatile because of the existing (Arab-Israeli) problem," he explained.

Commenting on Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat's statement that he was ready to give the Americans bases in Egypt to protect any gulf country which was exposed to a threat, the Saudi foreign minister said: "I would like to comfort everyone who is talking about the gulf. The gulf has its own people to protect it. They will use their resources to protect their independence, which cannot possibly be guaranteed if you bring the superpowers in to do the protecting for you."

Denying statements by As-Sadat that the Arab Gulf region was "unstable" ("if there is instability in the area, it is undoubtedly not because of the Arab Gulf countries"), the Saudi foreign minister said his government's current efforts to "establish more stable relations among the countries of the gulf" were primarily aimed at eliminating any justification for the recent naval build-up in the area by the U.S. and others.

Regarding the establishment of a special U.S. force for swift intervention in the gulf, Prince Sa'ud said: "If this force has been established to interfere in the internal affairs of the countries of the region, this, of course, is dangerous for us. And if it is to meet the Soviet challenge, then it should have been used in Afghanistan rather than in the gulf region."

If the United States was really interested in the protection of the gulf, he added, "it should allow the countries which have legitimate defense requirements to meet them."

The reference was to the opposition which has emerged in the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives to the sale of extra equipment to Saudi Arabia for its U.S.-built F-15 jets. The equipment (including additional fuel tanks and bomb racks) would increase the range and firepower of the 60 F-15's scheduled to begin arriving in Saudi Arabia in 1982. Israel has argued shrilly against the sale, and its objections have prompted more than two-thirds to the Senate and many members of the House of Representatives to go on record against the deal.

"Our requirements in defense are requirements that we can meet," the Saudi minister said. "In meeting some of these requirements we would like to deal with the United States, but if the Senate does not believe that we can cooperate in this field, well...that is up to them to decide. We think the basic interest is really on their side."

Denying Soviet claims that his country was "disillusioned" with the United States, the Saudi foreign minister stated that his government was at a loss to explain Washington's continued support of Israel. "Until recently, we held that this was because of the propaganda of the Zionists in the United States. But now...the support of the American people for the rights of the Palestinians is very clear to us. We hope that the American people's understanding of the rights of the Palestinian people will be reflected in the decisions of the American policy-makers."

Western Europe, Prince Sa'ud said, was becoming aware of "the importance and advisability of developing cooperation," with the Arab world, but Saudi Arabia hoped that this awareness "will not only reflect itself in speculative attitudes or channel itself into fields of interest, such as the economic field, but will also take the form of a more general understanding of the issues and implications of the most significant problem in the Middle East, that problem being the Israeli occupation of Palestine and the other Arab territories. Once such an understanding develops and Europe provides an input to resolve this issue on a just and equitable basis, I see a tremendous area of cooperation between Europe and the Arab world."

In their Venice declaration on the Middle East last month, the minister added, the West Europeans took a position which had some encouraging elements.

"But what is the response of Israel to this position?" he asked. "And if the Israeli response is negative, what happens? What do the Europeans do? We will fight (Israeli occupation) by every means, but we would like to settle it by peaceful means, and as such, the Europeans have a role to play. Their role is not to redefine the position of the Arab countries but to redefine the position of the Israelis. It's the Israelis who are standing against the settlement. They are the ones who are occupying Arab land and preventing self-determination for the Palestinians."

If an equitable, peaceful settlement of the Middle Eastern crisis proves impossible, the minister said, "the Arab world has faced conquerors in the past and it will do so in the present.... If the problem is not solved peacefully, then the price for the eventual achievement of the rights of the Palestinians will be a high price, and it will be paid not only in the Arab world, but also outside it."

Regarding the announced plans to declare the unified city of Jerusalem the capital of Israel, Prince Sa'ud said he hoped the UN resolutions on the holy city would be implemented, "and the only way to implement them is to provide sanctions against Israel."

Countries which have embassies and diplomatic missions in Jerusalem must recognize that those embassies will "taint" their relations with the Islamic states, which "will not, whatever the circumstances, accept Israel sovereignty over Jerusalem." They must bear this in mind "when they consider how they can cooperate with the Muslim countries to their mutual benefit.... This is very important, and we hope that we can come to an understanding with each other."

Noting that the progress of the Egyptian-Israeli talks on Palestinian "autonomy" had only served to reinforce the Arabs' opposition to the Camp David accords, Prince Sa'ud said he saw no reason to respond to As-Sadat's offer to fly to Saudi Arabia and restore Saudi-Egyptian relations.

"Saudi Arabia has no problems with Egypt," he said. "If there is any difference, it is the difference between the position that President as-Sadat has taken and the position of the Arab countries in general--after his visit to Israel and after the signing of the bilateral treaty with Israel. Aside from this, we have no problems with Egypt, so any effort to bring about an Egyptian-Saudi understanding will have to be made within the context of the position that the Arab countries have taken."

The Saudi foreign minister rejected claims made by some Arab leaders that the "oil weapon" had not been used in the struggle with Israel.

"Oil is the only resource that has been used (in the struggle)", he said. "But in order to be effective, this resource must be used collectively with the other (Arab) resources, human and material.... Chief among these, of course, would be the development of a collective Arab strategy to meet the Israeli challenge."

At the meeting of Arab foreign ministers in Amman two weeks ago, he said, the broadlines of such a strategy had been accepted and working groups had been formed to fill in the details in time for the next Arab summit conference in November.

'OFFICIAL SOURCE' CONFIRMS PRESENCE OF IDI AMIN IN KINGDOM

LD261100 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1042 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Jiddah--An official source, in reply to a question about British media reports alleging the presence of the former Ugandan President Idi Amin in the kingdom, said that the former president is not a refugee in the kingdom but that he is here to make a minor pilgrimage which is his right as a Muslim who wishes to carry out a religious rite.

UAE

MOROCCAN INFORMATION MINISTER ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE

GF271328 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Moroccan Information Minister Abdelwahid Belakziz arrived from the Sultanate of Oman this afternoon on a visit to the UAE that will last several days. The Moroccan minister was received at the airport by Information Minister Ahmad ibn Hamid. In a statement to the EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY on his arrival, the Moroccan minister said he is carrying a personal message from Moroccan King Husan II to President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan. He added that the message deals with bilateral relations and the present Arab situation.

REPORTAGE ON DEATH OF SHAH, AS-SADAT STATEMENTS

Medical Report on Death

EGYPT: AL-MA'ADI HOSPITAL ISSUES REPORT ON CAUSES OF SHAH'S DEATH

NC280716 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Al-Ma'adi hospital has issued a medical report on the causes of the shah of Iran's death. The report said that in recent weeks, the shah had been subjected to certain acute complications resulting from his original disease of cancerous lumphatic glands--complications that required his readmittance to Al-Ma'adi Armed Forces Hospital on 26 June for treatment. These complications were an abdominal abscess under the left diaphram and left crystal bleeding [insikab balluri aysar].

A team of Egyptian and French doctors specialized in treating such cases tended him at the hospital. On 30 June, the shah underwent an operation to drain the abdominal abscess, after which he was put in the intensive care unit. His health improved somewhat, although he began suffering from complications resulting from his disease.

On 26 July, the shah suffered a circulatory shock as a result of these complications. Intensive medical aid was given him, but his condition deteriorated.

At 0950 on Sunday, 27 July 1980, God's will passed and the shah died.

As-Sadat Statement

NC271700 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Statement by President Anwar as-Sadat on the death of the former shah of Iran--live or recorded]

[Text] In the name of God. Brothers and sisters, my kinsmen and people in Egypt: It has been the will of God Almighty, a will which is irrevocable, that the soul of the brother and friend, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the shah of Iran, should rise to its creator from the land of Egypt at 0950 this morning, corresponding to 15 Ramadan 1400 Hegira and 27 July 1980. On announcing the death of the departed friend to all the world and to the Islamic world in particular, I record my word for history with a clear conscience and satisfied mind, hoping that Egypt fulfilled toward the deceased some of the duties imposed on us by the teachings of Islam and fulfilled what humanity and duty demands toward a brother in Islam who stood with Egypt when it was facing trouble. It was our duty, we the noble people, to stand with him when he faced his own trouble. It was our duty to stand with him as he stood with us during our trouble, particularly since human values, which all the heavenly religions teach, faced a hard test in the face of the material aspects of this life.

The departed shah, when suffering the most serious complications of illness, chose to come to Egypt because he felt reassured and was confident of Egypt's word and its honor. He got what he wanted. Perhaps he had an insight into the unknown when he said that he had begged his God to let him die on the land of Egypt when the time came.

It was the shah's desire that his funeral be as simple as possible. However, as an expression of the desire of this people, the noble people of Egypt, I issued my instructions as soon as I heard the [death] report to the president's office and all quarters concerned in the state that all steps be taken to bid farewell to the shah with all respect and honor. Just as we welcomed him with all respect and honor, we will bid him farewell with all respect and honor as a brother and friend in hard and good times.

My kinsmen and people in Egypt--I am proud of you. I am proud that I am the head of the Egyptian family which stood before the entire world to say that there are values, a code of ethics and also limits to what mankind can do. I am proud of you, my kinsmen and people. Had nothing been achieved during my reign other than your support to me regarding the shah of Iran, I would have considered this the most splendid achievement with which it would be possible to end my rule. Let us leave it to history to judge Mohammad Reza Pahlavi as a ruler. However, we in Islamic Egypt will continue to keep our promises and preserve friendship. Every Muslim will continue to be entitled to Egypt's fraternity, love, deliverance and amity, as Islam has taught us. "To the righteous soul will be said: O (?thou), soul, in (?complete) rest and satisfaction: Come back thou to thy Lord, well pleased (?thyself), andwell-pleasing unto him. Enter, thou, then, among my devotees. Yea, enter thou my heaven:" [Koran verse] God's peace and blessings be with you.

As-Sadat Press Conference

NC272233 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2134 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Cairo, 27 July--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat today called on the family of the former shah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, immediately upon hearing of the shah's death. The president called on the shah's family to extend his personal condolences to them.

The president made an announcement about his call on the shah's family at the press conference which he held following his statement on radio and television this afternoon. His excellencey said that he has issued instructions that the funeral of the shah of Iran, to be held Tuesday, should move from the Republican Palace in 'Abidin to Ar-Rifa'i Mosque in the citadel, where the shah will be buried.

Expressing his profound sorrow over the shah's death, President as-Sadat said: "To me, the shah was a Muslim friend and a man who stood at Egypt's side and at my side in difficult moments."

The following is the text of the press conference held by President as-Sadat. I have made a short statement on television. In this statement, I announced to my people, to the world at large and to the Muslim world the news about the death of the shah of Iran this morning. I immediately met with the shah's family, which I indeed consider as my family.

I have issued instructions and guidelines concerning the funeral which will take place at 1130 Tuesday. We will begin the funeral cortege from 'Abidin Palace. It will move to Ar-Rifa'i Mosque, where the shah will be buried next to King Fu'ad. I have offered my personal condolences to the shah's family.

Asked about his personal feelings over the shah's death, the president said: I am extremely sad. To me, the shah was a Muslim friend and a man who stood at Egypt's side and at my side in difficult moments. Nobody can imagine how much the shah suffered from disease since he arrived in Egypt; that is, during the past 6 months. He suffered from very deadly diseases. However, this is God's will. Every one of us will one day suffer this fate.

Asked about the nature of the disease from which the shah suffered, President Anwar as-Sadat said: I did not think that this disease would be so fatal and dangerous, really. I never thought this was the case until the shah arrived in Egypt and the Egyptian doctors at Al-Ma'adi hospital informed me of the shah's true condition.

President as-Sadat answered a question on the protocol of the shah's burial in Egypt. He said: Before he died, the shah left a letter in which he expressed the desire to be buried here in Egypt and that his funeral should be extremely simple. The president added: Before he came to Egypt, the shah asked that he be buried in Egypt's soil if he died outside Egypt.

The president said: We are now honoring the shah's will. However, concerning his desire that his funeral be very simple, I say that we will give to this man all the respect which befits him. This is because the shah stood beside Egypt in difficult times.

President Anwar as-Sadat replied to a question about whether his excellency has invited some Muslim heads of state to attend the funeral. He said: "No, absolutely not."

His excellency added: I am proud of the stance which my people took when I received the shah here in Egypt. I must say that should my receiving the shah in Egypt be my sole achievement during my rule, I will be extremely happy with this achievement.

Asked about the funeral protocol, the president said that it will be an official funeral with all the protocol measures that involves.

President as-Sadat was asked: Some Arab states have criticized Your Excellency for your hospitality and generosity. Will the shah's death induce them to change this position? His excellency just contented himself with saying: I am fasting.

The president was asked whether any change has occurred in the status of the shah's family since the shah's death. The president said: No change has happened. His family will continue to live here. I now assume responsibility for my son, Reza Pahlavi, exactly as his father.

Asked about the cause of the shah's death, the president said: I will ask the doctors to write a report about the cause of death, because this must be put on record.

Declaration of Mourning Period

NC272132 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2125 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Cairo, 27 July (MENA)--It has been decided to declare a 7-day period of mourning in the Arab Republic of Egypt on the occasion of the death of the former shah of Iran, Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

Postponement of Celebrations

NC271252 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1238 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Cairo, 27 July--Tonight's Alexandria University celebration marking the 23 July anniversary, which was going to be attended and addressed by President Anwar as-Sadat, has been postponed until a date to be announced later, because of the shah's death.

AS-SADAT DENIES RECALL OF ENVOY TO ISRAEL

NC262243 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2205 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Alexandria, 26 July--Asked about recent reports on the possibility of withdrawing Egyptian Ambassador Sa'd Murtada from Israel, President as-Sadat said: "We have denied this."

Asked whether he would take steps to face the situation following the proclamation of the document on the status of Jerusalem, his excellency said that he was studying this subject with his aides. He said: We will take into consideration any steps we will take. [sentence as received]

Foreign correspondents asked President as-Sadat these questions during celebrations he was attending tonight held by the military command of the northern zone at Mustafa Kamil camp in Alexandria on the occasion of the departure and abdication of the throne by former King Faruq 28 years ago.

CAIRO PRESIDENT AS-SADAT CRITICISM OF BEGIN CITED

NC251121 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Israeli Orientalist Professor Shamir has said that President as-Sadat believes that Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin is no longer willing to contribute to the peacemaking process and that, even worse, he is trying to hinder his process.

Shamir said despite the fact that President as-Sadat refuses to take a stand on Israeli domestic policy, he nevertheless believes that Begin's successors will be more open and receptive to his concepts.

The Israeli Orientalist made his remarks after a recent meeting with President as-Sadat.

'ALI STATEMENT ON TALKS WITH ISRAEL, JERUSALEM BILL

NC270824 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0728 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Cairo, 27 July--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that the problems and obstacles recently created by Israel will not mean the end of the world for Egypt, because through continuous dialogue we have managed to overcome even more difficult problems and obstacles.

In a statement published by the newspaper AS-SIYASI today, the foreign minister says that despite all the danger signs especially the recent decision on Jerusalem, the Egyptian-Israeli meetings under the Camp David agreements will continue. The economic committee, he says, will meet tomorrow, while the legal committee will meet in Alexandria on 3 and 4 August, and the ministerial plenary meeting on autonomy will be held on 5 August.

'Ali confirms that Egypt is honoring all its commitments under the peace treaty with a spirit of tolerance and ahead of schedule, and that simple matters have not hindered any agreed steps.

Referring to the Knesset's recent decision declaring united Jerusalem as Israel's capital, Kamal Hasan 'Ali says that Egypt is taking a serious view of this decision and is watching the situation with extreme concern and caution because of Jerusalem's unique importance for Muslims and Christians. Seizing land of others, he adds, cannot lead to peaceful coexistence, and any claim to the contrary would not only constitute a violation of legality and of international law but would also create a serious precedent with which none of us could live.

ISRAELI, U.S. DELEGATIONS TO AUTONOMY TALKS ARRIVE IN CAIRO

NC271356 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1346 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Cairo, 27 July (MENA)--Members of the Israeli side to the economic and legal committees pertaining to the negotiations on full autonomy for the Palestinians arrived in Cairo today to attend the meetings of the two committees in the presence of the members of the U.S. side who arrived on the same plane.

The studies which the two committees had started before the suspension of the negotiations will be resumed during these meetings which will last several days.

CUTBACK OF HIGHLY PAID U.S. EXPERTS TO BE STUDIED

LD251409 Cairo ROSE AL-YUSUF in Arabic 21 Jul 80 p 5

[Unattributed report: "United States Recovers Its Aid"]

[Text] The relevant parties are studying where U.S. aid to Egypt, of which military aid totals $1.5 billion annually, is being channeled. One of the reasons for the study is that the United States recovers part of its aid through the employment of highly paid American experts. One of the obejectives of the study is to look into the possibility of reducing the number of these experts and restricting the employment of Americans to rare, specialized fields.

AS-SADAT THANKS BREZHNEV FOR ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE

NC261930 Cairo MENA in English 1920 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Cairo, July 26--(MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat has cabled his thanks to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev for his message of greetings on the occasion of the anniversary of the July revolution.

President as-Sadat's cable said: "I thank you for your congratulations on the anniversary of our eternal revolution.

With my best wishes to the friendly people of the Soviet Union."

President Brezhnev's message had said: "On the occasion of the national day of the Arab Republic of Egypt's commemoration of the anniversary of the July 23, 1952 revolution, we send our congratulations and best wishes to the friendly Egyptian people".

AS-SADAT SAID TO BE 'STUDYING' KING HASSAN'S MESSAGE

NC261847 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1836 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Cairo, 26 July--MENA has learned that President Anwar as-Sadat is studying the message that King Hassan II of Morocco sent to his excellency today, the text of which was broadcast by Rabat Radio today.

AL-AHRAM: AL-QADHDHAFI ATTEMPTS TO POISON LIVESTOCK

NC270612 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2315 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Cairo, 26 July--The Egyptian authorities have foiled a Libyan plot of a new kind aimed at annihilating 1.5 million sheep in the desert. Last February Al-Qadhdhafi sent a Greek ship loaded with poisoned fodder to deliberately run aground on Egyptian shores so that the fodder might be confiscated and provide poisoned food for our livestock. Al-Qadhdhafi's attempt came after he had failed in his subversive schemes by infiltrators.

In tomorrow's issue AL-AHRAM reports that Marsa Matruh Governor Maj Gen Fu'ad Nassar decided to transport the cargo from the ship to Marsa Matruh customs until an analysis was made. Specimens of the fodder were sent to the Agriculture Ministry Research Institute where an experiment was conducted on four large sheep. The four sheep died after eating the fodder, which proved to contain a toxic substance. AL-AHRAM says that the governor demanded the trial of the (?Tunisian) captain who deliberately helped run his ship aground and who was aware that the ship was loaded with poisoned fodder.

UN REPRESENTATIVE DENOUNCES U.S. PRESENCE IN INDIAN OCEAN

JN261931 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1840 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] United Nations, 26 Jul (INA)--Iraq has stressed the right of the Indian Ocean's littoral states to sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in their internal affairs.

In a speech today before the UN Commission on the Indian Ocean, Iraqi Permanent Representative Salah 'Umar al-'Ali said that the military escalation in the Indian Ocean--particularly by the U.S. Government, with its threat to use force against the states bordering the ocean--threatens these states' security. He said that the U.S. military leaders' statements clearly show that the United States is ready to interfere militarily in the Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea and the Arab Gulf.

He explained that the increasing presence of fleets in the region and the continuing threat of force against these states completely contradict the UN Charter and are directed primarily against these states' political and economic independence. He stressed that Iraq supports the geographical restrictions cited in UN General Assembly Resolution No 2832 on the Indian Ocean and its natural extensions, as well as on the region's islands, littoral states and those areas near the coast. He said that foreign military presence and the superpowers' increasing military activities threaten the stability and security of the Indian Ocean zone.

He called for the removal of all bases and the end of all forms of military presence and of military maneuvers that threaten the use of force because such activities are a clear violation of the UN Charter and threat to world peace.

With regard to nuclear weapons, Iraq's permanent representative said that Iraq supports the principled aims of the treaty on the prevention of nuclear arms proliferation. He called on the states bordering the Indian Ocean and on the Middle East countries to prevent any force, including the Zionist entity, from introducing nuclear weapons into the region. He added that security and stability in the Indian Ocean are the responsibility of the region's states.

The Iraqi representative reiterated President Saddam Husayn's emphasis on the fact that Iraq rejects the presence of foreign armies and the use of force in solving disputes, stressing Iraq's commitment to the principles of positive neutrality, the nonaligned movement and coexistence among states. He pointed out that Iraq believes in the right of all states to use the Indian Ocean for navigation and other peaceful purposes, in accordance with international law, provided that the Indian Ocean's states are not threatened.

He refuted U.S. officials' statements that the U.S. forces' presence in the Indian Ocean is aimed at safeguarding these states' independence. He affirmed that these forces are meant primarily to threaten these states' security.

In conclusion Salah 'Umar al-'Ali called upon all concerned states, including the great powers, to shoulder their responsibility in maintaining the ocean region as a zone of lasting peace.

DIPLOMAT KILLED IN UAE BY 'RACIST REGIME' 27 JULY

JN272035 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2020 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 27 Jul (INA)--The house of an Iraqi diplomat in Abu Dhabi was blown up tonight.

Husam Muhammad, second secretary in the Iraqi Embassy, was martyred and two of his colleagues were injured. The INA correspondent here reports that the explosion, which was carried out by the racist regime, destroyed the house's facade and set the house on fire. The correspondent adds that martyr Husan Muhammad, who was in critical condition, and the two wounded employees, 'Adnan Husayn and Hikmat al-Haju, were taken to the hospital. The correspondent said that Iraqi Ambassador in the UAE Muhammad Jasim al-Amin and several officials went to the scene of the incident and visited the wounded in the hospital.

The UAE authorities have begun to investigate the incident while the Iraqi ambassador is holding meetings with officials here to discover the criminals.

A subsequent report by the INA correspondent here says that Iraqi Embassy Attache 'Adnan Husayn has been admitted to the operating room to undergo an operation on his face, which suffered burns.

The apartment of Iraqi diplomat 'Adnan Husayn, located on the first floor of a building on Corniche Street, was blown up at 1900 today. A total of 13 passers-by were slightly wounded in the explosion and the windshields of cars parked near the building were smashed.

SENEGALESE ENVOY MEETS RAMADAN, DELIVERS MESSAGE

JN240955 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0940 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Jul (INA)--Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, met here today with Louis Alexandrenne, Senegalese minister of plan and cooperation and personal envoy of President Leopold-Sedar Senghor. During the meeting Ramadan received a written message addressed to President Saddam Husayn from the Senegalese president dealing with ways to develop cooperation between the two friendly countries.

The first deputy prime minister and the Senegalese envoy reviewed the international economic situation and OPEC's role in assisting the African countries to implement their national development plans.

Ramadan reiterated that Iraq will always endeavor to establish better relations of friendship and cooperation with the developing and African countries. He added that this course emanates from Iraq's humanitarian principles and foreign policy, which is based on mutual respect concerning all the world countries.

The Senegalese envoy praised Iraq's effective role at the international conferences and its continued confrontation of all kinds of oppression and backwardness.

25 July Departure

JN251106 Baghdad in Arabic 1100 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 25 Jul (INA)--Louis Alexandrenne, the personal envoy of Senegalese President Leopold-Sedar Senghor and minister of plan and cooperation, left Baghdad today at the end of a 3-day visit to Iraq. In a predeparture statement, the Senegalese envoy said that he had conveyed a written message to President Saddam Husayn from the Senegalese president. The message deals with ways to develop relations between the two friendly countries.

CZECHOSLOVAK DEPUTY PREMIER DEPARTS 24 JULY

JN241727 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1705 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 24 Jul (INA)--Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Karol Laco and the delegation accompanying him left Baghdad today after participating in the glorious July celebrations. In a statement to INA, Laco expressed his satisfaction with the progress in Iraq in various fields.

VICE PRESIDENT RECEIVES PRC CULTURE MINISTER

JN241715 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1650 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Jul (INA)--Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf received here today PRC Culture Minister Huang Zhen and the delegation accompanying him. The two sides reviewed Iraqi-Chinese relations and ways to promote them. They affirmed their joint desire to develop bilateral relations.

The vice president praised China's stand on the Palestinian issue. The Chinese minister expressed his country's admiration for Iraq's pioneer role in the nonaligned movement. He hailed the principles contained in the national declaration proposed by President Saddam Husayn, affirming that this declaration lays strong foundations for consolidating the Arab nation's independence. He renewed his country's stand on the Arabs' central issue of Palestine and its support for the Palestinian people's rights to liberate their homeland, determine their future and establish their independent state on their national soil.

25 July Departure

JN251551 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The fraternal and friendly delegations to our people's celebrations of the anniversary of the two glorious July revolutions and the first anniversary of President Saddam Husayn's assumption of the official leadership of the party and state continued to leave Iraq.

PRC Culture Minister Huang Zhen and the delegation accompanying him left Baghdad this morning. Huang Zhen expressed his great pleasure and appreciation for representing the Chinese Government and people in Iraq's celebration of the 12th anniversary marking the glorious 17 July revolution and for becoming acquainted with the comprehensive progress in all fields of life in Iraq.

The Chinese minister praised the relations linking the two friendly countries' governments and peoples and the scope of their future development. He stressed Iraq's prominent role and sincerity in its dealings at all international rostrums.

He was seen off by Culture and Information Minister Latif Nasif Jasim and the Chinese ambassador in Baghdad.

PLO LEADER 'ARAFAT LEAVES BAGHDAD 26 JULY

JN260807 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Jul (INA)--Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, left Baghdad last night at the end of a 2-day visit to Iraq. 'Arafat met with President Saddam Husayn during the visit.

In a press statement before his departure 'Arafat said that he discussed with President Saddam Husayn the situation in the Arab and international arenas, the situation in occupied Palestine and the escalation of the Zionist military actions in southern Lebanon.

He added that he briefed President Saddam Husayn on the outcome of his visit to Nicaragua. The results of this visit were positive and compatible with the Arab nation's interest and its major issue, Palestine, he concluded.

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM MOSCOW

JN271757 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1745 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Jul (INA)--Dr Najih Muhammad Khalil, chairman of the Iraqi-Soviet Friendship Society, returned here from Moscow this evening after attending the opening of the Moscow Olympics. During the visit Dr Najih held talks with the chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, dealing with the progress in implementation of the program to consolidate the friendly relations between the Iraqi and Soviet peoples.

ITALIAN COMMUNIST DELEGATION ARRIVES 27 JULY

JN271805 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1750 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Jul (INA)--An Italian parliamentary delegation headed by (Michel Achille), member of parliament and of the Italian Communist Party Central Committee, arrived here today at the invitation of the Iraqi Union of Friendship Societies with Nations.

The delegation will hold talks with officials in the Iraqi Union of Friendship Societies with Nations and in the Iraqi-Italian Friendship Society with the purpose of strengthening relations between the two peoples.

The head of the delegation praised Iraq's prominent role at the Arab and international levels and in the nonaligned movement in serving world peace.

VOL: SOVIET AMBASSADOR EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR UN FORCES

NC241332 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] This morning, James Holliger, the political adviser of General Erskine, and Samir Sanbar, the chief of the UN Middle East bureau, visited Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Soldatov at his office in the embassy. The meeting reviewed the conditions of the UN forces in the south and the political circumstances surrounding their activities.

It has been learned that the Soviet ambassador assured Holliger and Sanbar of the Soviet Government's support for the role of the UN forces and its readiness to adopt the stands necessary to facilitate their task. The Soviet ambassador affirmed his support for all UN resolutions on the south, particularly Resolution 477, and called for expanding the Lebanese Army's operations area within that of the UN forces.

STUDENTS ATTEMPT TO OCCUPY IRANIAN EMBASSY IN BEIRUT

NC241319 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Students and armed elements, led by Sadiq al-Musawi, were seen gathering near the Iranian Embassy in western Beirut. Their object was to occupy the embassy in protest against the Iranian regime.

NATIONAL LIBERAL LEADER EXPLAINS RECENT INCIDENTS

LD230857 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 18 Jul 80 pp 21, 22

[Huda al-Husayni interview in Beirut with former President and National Liberal Party leader Camille Sham'un: "We Will Not Disband the Militia Before Lebanon Is Freed of Occupation"--date not given]

[Text] AL-HAWADITH: Mr President, why have such bloody incidents taken place among the comrades-in-arms and comrades in the same cause?

Sham'un: This question is a catastrophe and the answer to it is a catastrophe too. This is because there was absolutely no reason for these bloody incidents to take place. We have been living in this whirlpool for 2 years, since the end of the 2-year war. After the battles [with their opponents] the young men turned against one another. One incident led to the next and the accumulation of incidents generated hatred among the young men. Unfortunately, the senior officials did not pay enough attention to dealing with these incidents or were unable to deal with them at the appropriate time. With the passage of time incidents assumed an increasingly large scale and, unfortunately, their consequences also increased.

AL-HAWADITH: Apparently they became so great that they were interpreted abroad as being greater than Lebanon and the parties in it.

Sham'un: I do not think so; the matter is still within Lebanon. Not all that happens in Lebanon should be blamed on elements from abroad. All the blame falls on us.

AL-HAWADITH: But the reaction abroad to what happened in Lebanon was greater than the reaction and the denunciation by the Lebanese officials themselves. Take for example Israel's reaction following the incidents in As-Safra and at the Aqua marina; it was like a statement of denunciation in which it said that its government has severed its relations with northern Lebanon "on the grounds that we have friends who are fighting one another." What does Israel's reaction mean?

Sham'un: You cannot stop Israel from commenting. Also, Israel was not alone in commenting on the incidents. All of Europe did: The French and the British press and the world agencies. This is because these incidents, although unjustifiable, have led to terrible results. Hundreds fell victim to them. This was something unimaginable. Therefore, it is not strange if any state--Israel or others--comments on it. What is strange that we should reach this state of affairs, that is, that this number of people among us should be killed. Do not involve foreigners, be they the Israelis or anybody else. We are the only ones who should be blamed.

AL-HAWADITH: Why?

Sham'un: Because we let emotions override reason and replace a sense of responsibility. It is not only emotions but also low instincts, hatred and malice. We now need reason and everyone of us should show self-restraint, think correctly and soundly, and look to the future, the future of the country and not of the parties.

AL-HAWADITH: Many Lebanese were surprised by your attitude toward incidents in As-Safra and the Aqua marina. In the opinion of foreign observers this was the end of the National Liberal Party. Is the party finished?

Sham'un: The party is not finished and will not be finished. There might be an idea that the party should stop its military activities on the grounds that the National Liberal Party is a political party and not a military party. We carried guns only in the 2-year war and during our battles with the Syrians. Some said that the party should go back to being a political party. I thought that, in view of the conditions in which we live, it is too early to take such a decision. Furthermore, our duty makes it incumbent upon us to carry out a basic task, namely the task of liberating Lebanon. This is in view of the fact that most of the Lebanese territories are under occupation and, unfortunately, there are no official Lebanese forces that can be relied upon in the task of liberating Lebanon.

AL-HAWADITH: But subsequent events suggest that the National Liberal Party has been divided into two parts. Dani Sham'un, the military commander, went to [former] President Sulayman Franjiyah and he will probably end up in the western area.

Sham'un: This is only a summer cloud. In the final analysis I am the one responsible for everything.

AL-HAWADITH: Does this mean that you accept Dani's resignation?

Sham'un: Whoever wants to resign, let him do so. We have freedom in the party and nobody is forced to do anything. If anybody wants to resign, let him do so, even if he may be someone very dear to me. I will continue to believe in Lebanon and see everything good in its future. I will continue to believe in Lebanon despite the horrible character of the recent incidents that caused many Lebanese to despair. I know that many people would emigrate from Lebanon if they could. But if we in particular were to lose our confidence in Lebanon's future,then rest assured that Lebanon is finished.

AL-HAWADITH: It is being said that the rehabilitation [of Palestinians] plan is "going ahead" and that a Maronite state will come into being.

Sham'un: I reject the rehabilitation plan and the principle of establishing a Maronite state. What they say will not be achieved.

AL-HAWADITH: What if the rehabilitation takes place?

Sham'un: If anything takes place against my will I will have, in any case, done by duty toward Lebanon.

PHALANGISTS, NATIONAL LIBERALS TO CLOSE OFFICES IN AL-MATN

NC262032 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 2015 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] During a meeting between Camille Sham'un and Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, which was attended by Phalangist and National Liberal Party leaders in northern Al-Matn, it was agreed upon to close down certain branches and centers of both parties that had been opened in northern Al-Matn during the Lebanese war for security reasons.

NATIONALIST MOVEMENT TO CLOSE OFFICES IN BEIRUT

NC251441 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 21-27 Jul 80 pp 29-31

[By Nadim Abu Ghannam]

[Excerpts] A ranking spokesman of the Nationalist Movement, in an interview with MONDAY MORNING last week, announced that all parties belonging to the leftist alliance will close their offices in west Beirut and other parts of Lebanon within a month, each party keeping only its headquarters open.

But the spokesman coupled his announcement with a warning to Bashir al-Jumayyil, commander of the rightist Phalangist Party's militia and the "Lebanese Forces," the united militias of the Maronite parties:

The Nationalist Movement, the spokesman said, is taking precautionary political and military measures to face any move Bashir al-Jumayyil might make in the direction of partition or a military take-over of the Muslim-dominated parts of Lebanon.

He explained that the Nationalist Movement's decision provides for:

1. The closure of all branch offices.

This does not mean that the branch offices will be turned into cultural or social centers. It means that they will be closed permanently, and those offices which are not legally rented will be returned to their landlords. It also means that all the trimmings which usually surround the branch offices--posters, slogans, barrels in the middle of the road, sandbags, checkpoints, etc.--will be removed.

2. The prohibition of all "armed manifestations."

Battle dress, the carrying of weapons in public and the use of military vehicles have been categorized as "armed manifestations." Members of any Nationalist Movement party who violate these rules will be stripped of their "immunity" by their party leadership and handed over to the Internal Security Forces.

The only exceptions to these rules: Military vehicles sent to the south or elsewhere on a specific mission, and a few guards for each party headquarters.

3. The handing over of all security duties to the Internal Security Forces [ISF] and the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF].

"The role of the Nationalist Movement and its member parties will be to support and guide the ADF and the ISF in their efforts to impose total state control on all parts of Lebanon which are now under Nationalist Movement control," the leftist spokesman said.

In taking this decision, he added, the Nationalist Movement is coordinating with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The PLO has already started to close its offices in west Beirut, he said, and one Nationalist Movement party, the Independent Nasirite Movement (Al-Murabitun), has followed suit, closing six of its offices in west Beirut last week.

The decision, he said, was prompted by the clashes which have occurred between the organizations existing in west Beirut and other Muslim-dominated areas.

"The Nationalist Movement is accepted by its people because it represents their aspirations and has fought to protect their interests and their dignity," he explained.

"But when those organizations get involved in clashes triggered by isolated incidents, and when those clashes lead to a deterioration in the security situation, it is natural for the people to recognize the fact that the Nationalist Movement is not fighting their enemies and the enemies of a united Arab Lebanon but is violating its own principles and jeopardizing the lives and property of the people it represents.

"There is no doubt that those clashes have had a negative effect on the people's attitude toward the Nationalist Movement, and the continuation of those clashes is bound to transform the accumulating feelings of resentment into popular positions against the conflicting parties and the Nationalist Movement in general."

He added: "It is the concentrated presence of armed men in the city that makes the instigation of such clashes possible. Hence the Nationalist Movement's decision, which will clear the streets of all armed men--with the exception of those warts on the body of the Nationalist Movement which will not abide by its decision and those organizations which are not part of the Nationalist Movement. When all Nationalist Movement offices are closed down voluntarily and all Nationalist Movement parties apply the other rules that have been agreed upon, the armed men who remain in the streets will be exposed as the unruly elements and will bear the responsibility of their actions."

"However, the new regulations do not mean that any of the parties of the Nationalist Movement will disband its forces. All parties will maintain their central forces and continue to train them and equip them--the only difference being that those forces will no longer be visible in the streets.

"A joint Nationalist Movement force will be formed only when the need arises to fight any power which moves in the direction of partition or attempts to attack the unity or Arab identity of Lebanon.

"But other than that, the parties of the Nationalist Movement have decided not to do anything which encroaches on the authority or prerogatives of the state and to limit their future activities to support of the ISF to enable it to take over all security duties in our areas."

MAURITANIA

FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS FOR NEW YORK UN SESSION

AB251600 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Mr Mohamed Mokhtar Ould Zamel, is on his way to New York, where he will participate in the deliberations of the special UN session on the Palestinian issue.

MOROCCO

HASSAN SENDS ISLAMIC UNITY MESSAGE TO AS-SADAT

LD261304 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Rabat, 26 July (MAP)--King Hassan II of Morocco this morning sent the following message to the Egyptian president:

Your Excellency Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt: During the month of Ramadan, when the Koran came into being and in which faith is all-pervasive, and which remind us of the victories of Islam beginning with the Badr raid and culminating in the triumph you achieved in Ramadan a few years back, in this hallow and awe-inspiring climate replete with the glories of the past, the sufferings of the present and the hopes of the future, the Zionist parliament has adopted a resolution defying the feeling, faith and dignity of Muslims by declaring Jerusalem as the capital of the Zionist entity.

As chairman of the Jerusalem Committee, I address myself to your faithful heart, you being the president of a people no one can forget, a people who have rendered over the decades and centuries efforts and sacrifices in support of Islam, the honor of Muslims and the word of God and in spreading Islamic civilization. Furthermore, no one can deny the leading role played by Egypt after the establishment of the Arab League in defense of those fraternal countries which were at the time deprived of their freedom and independence.

Morocco, which suffered the tribulation of colonialism, is the first to realize and fully and most nobly appreciate the role of Egypt as a state and member of the Arab League, especially during the exile of our later father Muhammad V. The present and future generations realize, and will continue to realize, the magnitude of the special and heavy burden shouldered by Egypt and its brave army and the major sacrifices rendered over the past 30 years since the establishment of the Zionist entity.

As a head of state I personally appreciate and deeply value the duties which fell upon you to liberate Egypt from colonialism and military presence. But I, as a colleague in profession and as an Arab, Muslim and friend believe that the interests of a small family must be subordinated to the interests of the greater family. No matter how important the self-interests of the Arab states may be, the supreme, sacred duty enjoins that they be subordinated to the higher interests--the championing of Islam and defending its existence and its holy places. Countries have defined frameworks of sovereignties, Islam, however, is not only a religion but also a moral framework of virtue, conduct and life.

If we did not from the beginning arm ourselves with Islamic ethics and follow the prophet's guidance, we would not have attained, as an Arab community, the degree of knowledge civilization and development we have reached.

Mr President, as chairman of the Jerusalem Committee and descendant of the prophet who undertook the march from the holy mosque to the Aqsa mosque, in the name of the common past and the noble blood shed on battlefields and in the name of sincere Muslims in all parts of the world who have entrusted me with the task of the defense of Jerusalem, I call on you to check this Israeli defiance by taking a resolute stand.

The Islamic world expects from Egypt and its president a reaction commensurate with their Islamic and humanitarian role in the past and present, a reaction which will enhance the strength of Arabs and Muslims and which will enable us all to come to embrace Egypt, its people and president because the present estrangement which pains every Arab and Muslim is neither in the interest of Egypt, nor of the sacred Palestinian cause, nor of the liberation of holy Jerusalem and the rest of the occupied Arab territories.

We are confident that Muslim Egypt will not dash the hopes pinned on it by its Muslim brothers, especially those who remain loyal to the common heritage. Please Mr President, accept our best greetings and our prayer in this blessed month for you health, happiness and success and for the progress and prosperity of the fraternal Egyptian people.

TUNISIA

OPPOSITION GROUP TO PUBLISH NEWSPAPERS MID-SEPTEMBER

LD231027 Paris LE MONDE in French 20-21 Jul 80 p 4

[Correspondent's dispatch: "Mr Mestiri's Friends Authorized To Publish Two Weeklies"]

[Text] Tunis--On Friday, 18 July the Tunisian Government authorized the Tunisian Movement of Social Democrats [MTDS]--An opposition movement led by former Minister Ahmed Mestiri--to publish two weeklies--one in Arabic, AL-MUSTAQBAL, and the other in French, L'AVENIR. By deciding to publish these two newspapers, which will appear around mid-September, Mr Mestiri and his friends are moving further away from their former MTDS friends who have been publishing AR-RA'Y, an Arabic weekly and DEMOCRATIE, a French monthly, for almost 3 years. The differences of opinion between the movement's two factions have, since June 1978, related to the appropriateness of forming a political party, which Mr Mestiri's group has requested, so far unsuccessfully.

The authorization granted to these two new publications confirms the authorities' intention to ease restrictions in political life and illustrates the statements made to us recently by Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali in which he said that "the essential thing in the present Tunisian situation is for all groups to have freedom of speech." Mr Mestiri's entourage thinks that "this measure constitutes progress toward greater freedom of speech in the country, but many more steps need to be taken to ensure respect for constitutional freedoms."

Two other opposition groups, the Popular Unity Movement, which supports former Economy Minister Ahmed ben Salah's socialist policy and the Tunisian Communist Party, banned since 1962, are still awaiting authorization to publish their newspapers. In addition, the orthodox Muslim movement has still not been able to resume publication of its two periodicals which has been suspended since last winter.

BEGIN CELEBRATES BIRTHDAY; TO RETURN TO WORK 29 JULY

TA261142 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Prime Minister Begin will return to full work in his office this coming Tuesday. Today Begin is celebrating his 67th birthday. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that public figures, ministers, Knesset members, friends and family members are going to his Jerusalem house today to wish him a happy birthday.

BEGIN COMMENTS ON AS-SADAT'S GAZA FIRST CONCEPT

TA271132 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin told our political correspondent this morning that he would comply with President as-Sadat's offer to discuss introducing the autonomy in the Gaza Strip only after a full agreement is reached about the establishment of self-administration for the inhabitants of Judaea Samaria and the Gaza Strip, as agreed upon between Begin and As-Sadat in their meeting in Aswan.

The communications media have recently blamed the prime minister for breaking a promise he apparently made in his meeting with the Egyptian president in Aswan, at the beginning of the meeting. In reply, Mr Begin said that no promise was broken and that the communications media are misleading the public. The Egyptian president has never offered to apply autonomy in Gaza first. In their third meeting in Aswan, Mr Begin asked President as-Sadat what he meant when he spoke of Gaza first. The prime minister asked As-Sadat: Do you mean that we first begin negotiations on applying autonomy in the Gaza Strip, and when we reach agreement we establish it there? To this the Egyptian president answered: No. This is what I suggested: that we reach an overall agreement on autonomy both in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and after we reach such a comprehensive agreement I will suggest implementing the autonomy as a first stage in Gaza. Mr Begin emphasized that the Egyptian president, as well, wants to conduct comprehensive negotiations and not separate the Gaza Strip from the West Bank with regard to conducting the negotiations and reaching an agreement. In answer to my question, the prime minister emphasized that he had reported to the Cabinet about President as-Sadat's proposal, but that this does not require a discussion now or giving an answer to the Egyptian president as long as a full agreement on the autonomy has not been reached. Mr Begin stressed there is nothing to discuss in the meantime. Mr Begin said: After the comprehensive agreement, as concluded by President as-Sadat and myself, we shall certainly discuss the issue.

COMMENT, REACTION TO JERUSALEM BILL, BEGINS OFFICE MOVE

Egypt's Ghali on Bill

TA241151 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 24 Jul 80 p 10

[Report on interview with Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali by Ilan Kfiri--place and date not given]

[Text] "There was an unwritten agreement between Egypt and Israel, a kind of gentlemen's agreement, according to which both parties will, at this stage, refrain from holding any debate on the status of East Jerusalem.

MK Ge'ula Kohen's legislative initiative on the Jerusalem issue and the Israeli Cabinet's enthusiastic support of this proposal have raised this subject to the top of the autonomy negotiations agenda, have heated up the atmosphere in the talks and were directly responsible for their suspension for over 2 months," Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali said in a special interview to YEDI'OT AHARONOT.

According to Dr Ghali, Egypt and Israel have so far deliberately avoided holding a debate on Jerusalem out of their comprehension of the sensitivity of the issue. He claims there was a silent agreement to discuss this subject only during the last stage of the negotiations, after all the other hurdles have been overcome.

The Egyptian minister called the Israeli Cabinet's decision on Jerusalem "a sorry accident." He claimed that the Israeli Cabinet could have put off passing "the Ge'ula Kohen bill," which is merely "a demonstrative repetition of previous resolutions made by the Government of Israel in 1967 regarding the annexation of East Jerusalem to Israel." Dr Ghali emphasized that "for Egypt this decision was 'an electric shock' and brought about a sharp negative twist in the autonomy talks."

During the interview, Dr Ghali disclosed that President as-Sadat's decision to advance the normalization process beyond what is stipulated in the Camp David accords "was intended to create a good atmosphere between the two countries and help advance the autonomy negotiations. This, however, was in vain, he claims." Ghali does not have high hopes for these negotiations and sees their chances for success as dim. At the same time he stresses the importance of continued direct rapprochement to prevent a total stagnation of the negotiations.

Ghali strongly criticized the Begin government's peace policy, arguing that "Israel has halted the peace process midway."

"No one," he said, "knows how right I am in my assessment of the negative turn that has occurred in the Israeli Government's stand on the implementation of the comprehensive peace process and the autonomy; no one but Moshe Dayan and 'Ezer Weizman, two of the major contributors to the Camp David accords, without whom we may not have scored this important achievement."

In reply to a question on why Egypt was halting the normalization process, Ghali admitted that there was a link between the development of normalization and the progress of the autonomy negotiations and said that a direct legal link has been created between the two agreements since the moment of the signing of the Camp David accords. "It would be difficult to demand that the Egyptians visit Israel when there are riots in the 'West Bank' and there are attempts on the lives of mayors," the Egyptian minister said.

Dr Ghali denied Israeli-published reports that the Egyptian policy was aimed at preventing tourism, commerce and other ties with Israel or the existence of any degree of pressure by the Egyptian security services on Egyptian citizens who wish to visit Israel. "I know that every Egyptian who wishes to visit Israel is free to go to the Israeli Embassy, receive a visa and go. Businessmen can arrive in Israel either directly of via Athens. Writer Dr Husayn Fawzi has visited Israel several times and has even participated in seminars at the Tel Aviv University. Did anyone stop him? I admit," the Egyptian minister added, "that there has been a certain degree of slowdown in everything pertaining to straightening out the normalization. However, there are two reasons for this: The feeling that Israel is not sincerely striving to implement the autonomy, and an increased feeling of solidarity with the Palestinians."

Replying to a question on the isolation forced upon the Israeli ambassador to Egypt, Dr Eliyahu ben-Elisar, one example of which is the difficulty in finding appropriate housing for him, Ghali directly criticized the Israeli ambassador: "I was very much surprised to hear the criticism of Egyptian-Israel relations made by Ambassador ben-Elisar during an interview on Israeli television. I have recently toured several countries in Africa and have not had a chance to read the full text of the ambassador's remarks. At the same time, the very fact that the ambassador appeared on Israeli television contradicts diplomatic conduct. An ambassador has to be an excellent diplomat, first of all. Had Ben-Elisar been an excellent diplomatic, he would have had to act to improve the atmosphere between the two countries rather than further aggravate the relations. When I was asked, to send an ambassador to Israel, I selected Sa'd Murtada, who is a professional diplomat with 30 years of experience in the Egyptian foreign service. You cannot become a diplomat overnight, just as you cannot complete medical studies overnight. Israel would have done better had it sent an experienced diplomat to Egypt as its first ambassador and not a politician. The Israeli Government's decision to send an unprofessional diplomat to Cairo was a mistake."

Dr Ghali denied Ben-Elisar's charges of "discrimination," and said that the moment Ben-Elisar wished to see him, he was received at once; whereas other ambassadors wait for meetings with him days and weeks. "The Israeli ambassador should remember that about 120 other ambassadors are accredited to Egypt, and each one of them wishes to see the foreign minister." [title as published]

Egyptian 'Officials' on Bill

TA251515 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 25 Jul 80 p 2

[MA'ARIV Cairo correspondent 'Oded Granot report: Egyptian officials: "The Jerusalem Bill--A Move Intended To Halt the Withdrawal From the Sinai"]

[Text] While the Egyptian foreign minister, Kamal Hasan 'Ali, yesterday settled for an "expression of concern" at the approval of the Jerusalem bill in the first reading, Egyptian officials accuse Israel's prime minister of breaching a secret pledge given to President Carter "to put the bill to sleep" and prevent its approval by the Knesset.

The officials, who declined to release their names, went as far as saying that this was a deliberate move that was aimed at eventually justifying halting the IDF evacuation of the Sinai.

These officials argue that the bid to pass the Jerusalem bill before the Knesset summer recess has been made to compel As-Sadat to break off the autonomy talks again, thus creating the appropriate setting for a crisis, which will justify, as far as Israel is concerned, discontinuing the withdrawal from the Sinai. Apparently, these officials' assumption is based on reports from Israel that a number of Cabinet ministers suggested considering halting the withdrawal from the Sinai.

Foreign Minister General 'Ali, who spoke at the conclusion of a 2-hour meeting of the Egyptian cabinet in Alexandria, settled for expressing concern, as mentioned, and added that the autonomy talks will take place as scheduled.

A meeting of the economic committee at the experts level will be held early next week, and another meeting of the legal committee and of the ministers' plenary session will take place in the first week of August, between 3 and 5 August.

The explanation given yesterday for the restrained Egyptian official reaction was that As-Sadat gave instructions to wait and see whether the law would be passed in the second and third reading, as well before the summer recess begins. As-Sadat, a senior source said, wishes to wait and see how things will develop.

Jerusalem Mayor on Bill

TA271652 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 27 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek will suggest that the Knesset Constitution, Law and Justice Committee expand the scope of the Jerusalem bill--a mere declaration in its present formulation--to include practical clauses. Kollek wants a clear definition of Jerusalem. He wants Jerusalem to have favorable terms when receiving economic resources to enable more rapid construction in the city. In Kollek's view, this will help maintain the existing numerical ratio of Arabs and Jews. In the mayor's opinion, without preferential treatment the government will be unable to implement its declarations concerning the transfer of its offices from Tel Aviv to the capital. Kollek also wishes to include in the legislation the granting of appropriate representation in the municipal council to Muslims and Christians, even if this does not seem to be feasible in the near future. Another clause he suggests will deal with the status of the holy sites of all faiths.

Begin 'Determined' To Move Office

TA271154 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 27 Jul 80 p 3

[Tzvi Zinger and Yosef Wachsman report: "The 'Fighting Family' Celebrated Begin's Birthday with Jerusalem Songs"]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Begin will return to full work the day after tomorrow, and he will return to his present office in the government area. The director general of the prime minister's office, Yehi'el Qadishay, has announced this.

Senior sources in the prime minister's office said that Mr Begin is determined to transfer his office to East Jerusalem even after the talk he held with U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis on Thursday, a talk that mainly revolved around the U.S. request not to have the office transferred to East Jerusalem. "There is no change in the plan to transfer the office," it was announced by the prime minister's office.

However, the prime minister will continue the dialogue with U.S. Ambassador Lewis this week. Mr Begin's confidants said that this dialogue began 2 weeks ago, continued last Thursday and will be resumed this week for the third time. It has nevertheless been stated that the date for the prime minister's office transfer has not yet been set and that "all published dates are unfounded."

It was also stated by the prime minister's office that the building is not yet ready to absorb the prime minister's office as well as the offices of his advisers and those connected with the prime minister's office and designated for transfer. In any event, the workers employed in the building have recently been instructed to speed up the pace of work and their number has been reinforced.

Satisfaction was expressed by the prime minister's office with the Egyptian denials of the rumor to the effect that President as-Sadat had decided to recall his ambassador from Israel if the prime minister decided to transfer his office to East Jerusalem. "It is good that the rumor spread since it has thus entailed an official Egyptian denial," the prime minister's confidants said.

MAPAM Opposition to Move

TA271637 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] MAPAM has called on the government not to transfer the prime minister's office to East Jerusalem. An announcement issued by the party stated that this was a dangerous decision, not only because of its ill timing but also because it is politically foolish. Such a decision implies that until the decision was made to transfer Mr Begin's office, East Jerusalem was not an inseparable part of ERETZ YISRA'EL. At the same time, MAPAM has called on the Egyptian Government not to undermine normalization and to refrain from rash reactions.

Turkish Reaction

TA271524 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Jerusalem is following with concern declarations made by Turkish Government leaders regarding Israel in the wake of the vote on the first reading of the Jerusalem bill. At the Cabinet session today, the foreign minister reported that the Turkish Government has made a specific decision on this issue. According to Mr Shamir, the Turkish prime minister told a reporter that the decision was meant as a warning to Israel. The contents of the decision are not yet known. Our political correspondent notes that Turkey, except for Egypt, is the only Muslim state that maintains relations with Israel despite constant internal pressures to end the relations.

Rabin On Bill, Office Move

TA270718 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Last night Labor's Yitzhaq Rabin said he felt the Jerusalem bill was unnecessary, that the post 6-day war decision declaring the city unified was quite sufficient. Rabin also said he was opposed to the transfer of the prime minister's office to East Jerusalem.

Dayan Interview

TA252114 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1912 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Interview with MK Moshe Dayan by correspondent Yoram Ronen at Dayan's house in Zahala--date not given; videotaped]

[Excerpt] [Question] There is a plan to transfer the prime minister's office to East Jerusalem soon. Does this seem a wise step to you?

[Answer] No. This question came up at the time--since this has already been published in the press I feel free to say it--when I was a member of the Cabinet years ago, over 2 years ago, this question arose. I suggested then not making this move and my proposal was accepted. I have not changed my mind since then.

[Question] Today, too, you are of the opinion that there is no need to transfer the prime minister's office to East Jerusalem?

[Answer] That is correct. I think it is necessary to increase Israeli construction in the eastern part of Jerusalem, on the slope leading to Ma'ale Edumim, behind [name indistinct] between the high commissioner's building and Mount Scopus.

Neighborhoods should be erected on state-owned land without expropriating private land. The Israeli Jewish population in Jerusalem should be expanded. Basically, in my opinion, the composition of the population, the majority of the population will not determine the state sovereignty, but will determine municipal sovereignty, as we phrase it. The municipality is elected by the citizens. If there is a solid majority of Israeli citizens, then in the municipal aspect, Jerusalem will be Israeli. I think that this should be done instead of transferring the prime minister's office.

[Question] Do you think that the transfer of the prime minister's office to East Jerusalem will damage us politically in the United States?

[Answer] I think that this is redundant. In my opinion, the U.S. reaction will be negative. This will make it difficult for the Egyptians to continue the process of peace and normalization--if they are interested in doing so--this will make it difficult for them because of the negative reactions which it will arouse in other Arab countries and in Egypt proper. In other words, I think that we must now do whatever we can and should do as far as Israeli interests are concerned in order to ease the peace treaty with Egypt and the autonomy of the Arabs living in the territories, so as to arrive at an agreement with them. We should not add any more obstacles, but rather make the situation as easy as possible. I think that this transfer of the prime minister's office to East Jerusalem will be placed on the negative--rather than the positive--side of the scale.

[Question] Mr Dayan, Prof Shim'on Shamir, who has recently returned from Egypt, said, quoting President as-Sadat, that Prime Minister Begin has in fact exhausted what he could contribute to the peace process with Egypt. Do you suscribe to this assessment?

[Answer] I do not want to express any opinions, neither on men or the government.

[Question] Together with the above opinion, another opinion or assessment was published that you and former Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman promised the Egyptians to change the prime minister's view on the autonomy issue. In other words, that you would come up with proposals which would be more acceptable to them.

[Answer] This assessment is without foundation. First of all, anyone making such a statement is lying. Second, neither I nor 'Ezer dealt with the autonomy issue. The question did come up every now and then. However, at the time, we officially agreed that only after the completion of the peace negotiations in Washington, 1 month later, would the negotiations on autonomy begin. As is known, I did not participate in those negotiations. However, let us refer to the unofficial part. I have never told anyone, Egyptian or otherwise, that I would cause the prime minister or the Cabinet to change or make its opinions more flexible. Whenever subjects related to the autonomy were discussed, I only stated the opinions agreed upon by the Israeli Government.

Reaction to Dayan Remarks

TA270920 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] The prime minister's office is stating in an announcement that has just been released that Moshe Dayan's remarks to the effect that he objected--in the Cabinet meeting in which he participated--to the transfer of the prime minister's office to East Jerusalem are not accurate.

In the Cabinet meeting in which Menahem Begin raised the proposal to transfer his office to East Jerusalem, the reaction of all ministers who made remarks on this issue was favorable. Dayan's only remark was that he assumed a discussion on this issue would ensue and that this was not a decision yet. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer remarks that it was impossible to understand from this remark that Moshe Dayan was opposed to the prime minister's office, as he contended.

U.S. Reaction Viewed

TA271814 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 27 Jul 80 pp 5, 35

[Erol Guiney commentary: "The United States and Egypt Will React on the Jerusalem Issue, But Will Not Go too Far"]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Menahem Begin has been saying in private talks that he will face the electorate next May. President Carter will face his electorate in November this year. President as-Sadat has been conducting a permanent election campaign in the Arab and Muslim worlds to justify the peace treaty with Israel and to extricate Egypt from its isolation.

These three election campaigns further complicate the complex relationships in the Israeli-Egyptian-U.S. triangle. On the one hand it drives the parties into hostile positions, and, on the other hand it compels them not to go too far, not to destroy what has already been achieved and not to make light of positive developments.

If we take all these elements into consideration, we will be able to better understand the developments connected with the "Jerusalem bill," the expected transfer of the prime minister's office to East Jerusalem and the positions expressed by the parties during the debates on the Palestinian issue at the UN emergency session.

The latest meeting between the prime minister and U.S. Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis was rather difficult. The ambassador, following instructions from Washington, pleaded with Begin that he refrain from making any spectacular moves regarding Jerusalem which might merely place a burden on the autonomy talks and increase tension in this region. In fact, the "Ge'ula Kohen law" and the transfer of Begin's office to the eastern part of the capital are worrying the Carter administration not merely because of their implications in the area. Due to the imminent [U.S.] elections, this administration is eager to achieve results on the autonomy question as soon as possible. Such results would assist Carter in the struggle for the presidency. In contrast, the Washington administration regards any unilateral move on the Jerusalem affair as undermining the autonomy talks and Carter's chances to be relected.

The Democrats do not go as far as claiming that Begin is doing this on purpose because he would prefer a Reagan administration over an administration led by Carter, who has apparently promised Libya that U.S. policy in the Middle East would be more "balanced" after the presidential elections. However, the Democrats accuse Begin of being apathetic toward the needs of Carter, a man who did not sleep at night in order to achieve the Camp David accords, and accuse Begin of not understanding the position of As-Sadat and the United States in the Muslim world.

The Democrats even think that the Carter administration did not gain anything by basing its Middle East policy on a man like Begin who makes intentional, futile and provocative acts. Referring to the "Jerusalem bill" and the transfer of the prime minister's office, the Los Angeles TIMES correspondent wrote: "This is a destructive provocation by a weak man who pretends to be strong."

The view of the European countries is not much different from that of the U.S. administration. Undoubtedly, the fact that so many Knesset members voted for the private bill proposed by Be'ula Kohen, that other Knesset members abstained or absented themselves from the hall, and that some of them admitted that this bill did not add anything to the status of Jerusalem but only aggravated the atmosphere, does not raise the pretige of the Israeli political system in these countries.

Nevertheless, it is doubtful whether the overt side of the conflict between the Carter administration and the Begin government will become more acute since it is clear that in such a conflict the U.S. Jewish electorate would stand by Israel, even though it may not wholeheartedly agree with the Jerusalem government's deeds. This may all the more be the case in view of the fact that Billy Carter's "Libyan connection" has aroused great fears among Jews.

It seems that the vote on the "Jerusalem bill" and the transfer of Begin's office will give way to very negative reactions in Washington. However, they will not cause an all-out crisis and the United States will continue to support Israel in the UN General Assembly debates. The crisis will come later if Carter is reelected. A crisis will also evolve if Reagan is elected. However, this will take time to generate.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT on Move

TA271451 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 27 Jul 80 p 2

[Editorial: "The Other Way"]

[Text] We have never lacked enemies in the international arena. However, never was their number so big and never were the anti-Israeli attacks as bitter and concentrated as they are now. Now of all times when we have withdrawn from the Sinai, withdrawn from the oil-fields, ceded the military airfields, begun removing Jewish settlements there and prepared to lessen our degree of government in the West Bank and Gaza strip as well... This indicates that the concessions and withdrawals do not decrease our enemies' hatred for us. On the contrary, the softer and the more conciliatory we are, the more we attract the hatred of our foes. This is apparently a psychological truth: The image of a withdrawing Jew stimulates the wish to hit him harder, more, not less... this was the case in the Diaspora and the same is true in Israel.

In short, we have already tried the concilatory path. We have made concessions, we have withdrawn, we have bent ourselves, and we have not succeeded. Since this is the case, we have now to try the other path: insisting on what we want. Perhaps this way we will curb the impulse for a total pogrom. Thus, we have done well in passing the Jerusalem bill and we will do well when we transfer Begin's office to East Jerusalem, even if Ambassador Lewis will only be able to speak to him on the telephone.

PROFESSOR SHAMIR REPORTS ON MEETING WITH AS-SADAT

TA251754 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1505 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Interview with head of the Shilo'ah Institute for Middle Eastern Studies affiliated with Tel Aviv University, Orientalist Professor Shim'on Shamir, by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer--time and place not given]

[Excerpts] The theme of this week's Newsreel: A week of political distress in the relationships with Egypt. At least two ministers, Hurvitz and Landau, expressed disturbing thoughts which have recently troubled them.

We should not give up all our assets, they said, pointing at the last remaining part of the Sinai before the withdrawal. Before making the last concession we should carry out an introspection. The negotiations on the autonomy will reach a moment of truth and will end. On a higher level, it will be redundant and tiresome to mention again the sharpening in the exchanges between Begin and As-Sadat which have become almost routine as well as reports--which will be denied later--on a further freeze of the relations. We will try and learn some more about the current moods in Egypt from Prof Shim'on Shamir, who returned to Israel a few days ago at the end of a 1-month visit to Egypt. He met with all the members of the Egyptian elite and held a 3-hour talk with President As-Sadat. Among other things, As-Sadat told him that he had reached the conclusion that Begin's ability to contribute to the peace process had reached the end of the road. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer spoke with Orientalist Prof Shim'on Shamir. [begin recording]

[Shamir] The main issue constantly broached by As-Sadat in his talks is his comprehensive concept regarding a change in this area. He explicitly displayed a comprehensive view of a new era which must begin in this region. He expressed his belief that his greatest historical achievement has been transferring Egypt from the era of war to an era of peace. He realized that this was not easy. He himself asserted that this process would involve withdrawals, difficulties, differences of opinion and a variety of crises. However, he is convinced that all this will take place within the comprehensive framework of establishing peace in this area.

[Schiffer] It seems that there is personal disappointment on the part of the two men who were responsible for the peacetreaty--President As-Sadat and the prime minister. Do you agree with the assessment that President As-Sadat has arrived at the conclusion that he will not be able to promote the peace process and the establishment of the autonomy any further with the Israeli prime minister and the present government and he is now waiting for Shim'on Peres?

[Answer] I heard a great deal about this issue from people in the Egyptian elite and from As-Sadat himself. As-Sadat speaks about Begin with appreciation and gratitude. He regards the Israeli prime minister as a man belonging to the generation of great Israeli leaders. He also hinted to me that he would like to reach the end of the peace process together with Begin and not with anyone else. Nonetheless, As-Sadat unambiguously stated that he had reached the conclusion that Begin's ability to contribute to promoting the peace process has been exhausted. Begin immediately conceded what he could concede. Not only do his current activities not promote the peace momentum, but they also put a spoke in its wheels.

In fact our talks did not revolve around the immediate political issues. Yet, I tried--successfully--to bring him to set out for me a comprehensive overview of the way he sees the future Israeli-Egyptian relationship in the long run and in a more expanded area. And this is where his main claim is. He calimed that he wanted to open a process of basic change in the entire area by means of the peace process. As far as As-Sadat is concerned, the Israeli-Egyptian process is an integral part of this general change. He views Israel as playing a central and important role within this general change. He said that with our current leadership he could not even get to the point of discussing these questions because, it seemed to him, that this point was the limit of its conceptual world.

[Question] I hope that President as-Sadat also knows the concepts of the alignment, the concepts represented by Shim'on Peres. In our estimation did you hear any hints about it in your talk with President As-Sadat, will he be able to manage with the concept advocated by the alignment in future negotiations?

[Answer] This is difficult to know. Through my talks with Egyptian officials, I realized that they have read the latest interviews Peres had given to international newspapers. They are very interested in this issue. They are very discreet, not saying anything which would not be deemed correct since not Peres--but Menahem Begin--is the current Israeli prime minister. They are very cautious not to do anything which might be interpreted as an interference in Israeli internal policies. They do know that the Labor Party platform--as portrayed in the interviews given by Shim'on Peres--contains several promising elements such as the ideas of [autonomy for] Gaza first, an opening to Husayn, the notion of, at least, limiting settlements and a Jewish state--namely, as state not including a large Arab population. They clearly regard this as a possibility for resuming the momentum. Some of them speak about the first stage and the second stage, that is to say, the first stage took place when the problem of Sinai was solved; the second stage is the stage where progress should be made toward achieving a comprehensive peace. I cannot tell you that they are convinced that the problems will be solved at the second stage. Among the people surrounding As-Sadat the feeling prevails that the risks are immense and the chances are not so bright.

Again, this is in contrast to As-Sadat's opinion. Time and again he says: I trust Israeli society, it wants peace. If I am having problems at the first stage, they will be solved at the second or third stages. Eventually, Israel and Egypt will reach a full understanding. He reiterated that his problems were with the Arab world leaders who live in terms of the past and who do not know the world they are living in at present. Out of petty and personal considerations, they are actually precluding a process which will benefit the entire region.

[Answer] There is one point of criticism which almost everyone in Israel admits, that President as-Sadat has recently attempted to relate to and talk to the Israeli people above the Israeli Government's head and to ignore the balance of power as elected by Israeli democracy. In your talks with As-Sadat did you discern any echoes of this criticism?

[Answer] As-Sadat is facing a problem. It is clear that he has doubts about it. As I said before, on the one hand he tries his best not to make any incorrect move which would be regarded as interference or which would stir up too much hostility on the part of the current leadership. In his opinion, the mood prevailing among this leadership is very important, so that no moves are made which would create a scorched earth for the next government. Therefore, he is very cautious about these matters. [end recording]

ITIM REPORTS DEATH OF DELEGATION MEMBER IN BELGIUM

TA261856 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1835 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Tel Aviv, 26 Jul--A member of the aircraft industries delegation in Brussels, Yosef Bet-Halahmi, died on Friday morning in his office while carrying out a routine check of his weapon. The spokesman of the aircraft industries, Doron Suslik, has said a bullet fired from Bet-Halahmi's gun hit him and he died a short time afterward. The Belgian police criminal department immediately began an investigation of the incident and on Saturday reached the conclusion that Bet-Halahmi had died as a result of an accident.

The Brussels police general prosecutor accepted this explanation. Arrangements are now underway to fly the body to Israel. It will arrive here on Monday or Tuesday. Yosef Bet-Halahmi had worked for the aircraft industries for about 20 years. He had served as the administrator for the aircraft industries delegation in Brussels for the past 3 years. He was married and had two daughters. Details about the funeral will be announced later.

ETHIOPIA

ADDIS ABABA COMMENTARY TERMS SOMALIA 'ADVENTURIST'

LD261514 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0500 GMT 26 Jul 80 EA

[Text] The reactionary Somali ruling clique in pursuing its nightmare of a greater Somalia in a dangerous manner, is creating a perilous situation for the peace and stability in this region of the Horn of Africa. Although the Somali reactionary leadership has continued to make Ethiopia its main target in its aim of territorial expansion, it has not left either of its neighbors in peace.

It has been reported from Kenya that over 300 shiftas were being trained in insurgent activities in Dole, in the north-eastern part of Kenya near the Kenya-Ethiopia border.

Quoting the Kenyan newspaper, the STANDARD, AFP reported that three of the Somali shiftas had recently surrendered to the Kenyan authorities. The three Somali shiftas had told the Kenyan authorities, currently engaged in an active counter-shifta campaign, that their group leader was committing acts of banditry in the Kenyan district of Wajir. Wajir is a district in Kenyan territory claimed by Somalia in its dream of greater Somalia.

AFP also reported that Somalia had continued to send large number of armed bandits to the north-eastern region if Kenya. The Somali shiftas carried out such acts of banditry in this part of Kenya from 1963 to 1967 until, following efforts by Tanzania, their actions were stopped.

Early this month, the STANDARD reported that 1,500 Somali regular troops, trying to infiltrate into Ethiopia through Kenya disguised as nomads, had been stopped at Mandera, near the Kenya-Somali border by security forces and forced to return to where they had come.

Despite this, however, the provocative acts by Somalia's infiltrators on the Ethiopian-Somali border and inside Ethiopian territory have now reached dangerous proportions. Siad Barre's regime is not only training shiftas and sending them to infliltrate Ethiopia, but is also using his regular troops to commit similar acts in the southern and eastern parts of Ethiopia.

As was announced yesterday, 15 Somali regular troops were killed and 50 others wounded in Giarso District of the province of Harar in Hararge administrative region, by the Ethiopian Revolutionary Army, while they were preparing to commit acts of banditry. Such actions are a matter of frequent occurrence.

The situation at the Ethiopian-Somali border shows that the reactionary Mogadishu regime does not at all want to learn from the humiliating defeat it suffered in the Ogaden 2 years ago. What Siad Barre and his protectors cannot understand is the danger that follows from this adventurist policy.

KENYA

FOREIGN INVESTMENT POLICIES TO BE 'SIGNIFICANTLY' CHANGED

LD251840 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 25 Jul 80 EA

[Text] The government will make some significant changes in its foreign investment policies to ensure that wananchi have a great control of the economy.

This was disclosed by the minister for economic planning and development, Dr Zacharia Onyonka, in his address to members of the Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry today. Dr Onyonka said that changes will affect the governments investment policy in joint ventures and concessions given to foreign investors. He noted that the government had been losing money in some joint ventures with private companies, while foreigners who invested too little controlled the management of these companies and repeated all the benefits.

RADIO TRANSMITTER IN MERU TO BE OPERATIONAL BY YEAR'S END

LD262155 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 26 Jul 80 EA

[Excerpt] A 25 million shillings radio transmitter under construction in Kibirichia location of Meru District will be in full operation before the end of this year. According to the VOK chief engineer, Mr Macharia, the transmitter will facilitate clear transmission of programs on general and national services of VOK to listeners in Meru, Isiolo and Marsabit Districts.

Mr Macharia congratulated his staff members for the efforts they were making to ensure that the radio station would be completed in time. He was on a tour of the construction site. He also visited the Nyambeni Hills, where a 5 million shillings TV booster will soon be constructed.

UGANDA

NAIROBI: UGANDA DEMOCRATIC PARTY SPEAKERS BANNED

LD261525 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 26 Jul 80 EA

[Text] Uganda's Military Commission has banned public speeches by four prominent members of the largest political party opposing Dr Milton Obote's Uganda People's Congress [UPC]. This was revealed recently to Kamapala newspapers by a letter from Ben Dramadri, who is a secretary to the Military Commission chairman, Mr Paulo Muwanga. One of the four men banned, Adoko Nekyon, recently left the UPC to join the rival Democratic Party.

The same letter was addressed to the police inspector general, accusing the four members of the Democratic Party of making speeches which were said to be inflammatory at political rallies.

ARMY COMMANDER APPEALS FOR END TO POLITICAL VIOLENCE

LD271510 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 27 Jul 80 EA

[Excerpt] A member of the Military Commission, who is also the commander of the Ugandan National Liberation Army, Maj Gen Tito Okello, has called on church and political leaders to use their influence in stopping political violence. Addressing chiefs, elders, district councillors and religious leaders in Gulu, the major general observed his great concern over political violence that is prevailing in certain parts of the country.

He said politics is a human game and no force should be used to convert supporters. Major General Okello said in clean politics, politicians should win or lose democratically. It was therefore very wrong, he said, for politicians to resort to violence in order to suppress their opponents. Major General Okello reiterated that soldiers will not grab power after elections, because they chased Amin in order to restore social justice and democracy, adding that where the gun is in power there must be [some] sort of injustice. The major general appealed to Ugandans to remain patriotic.

CAMEROON

CAMEROON-ZAIRE JOINT COMMISSION ENDS SESSION

AB270826 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] The Cameroon-Zaire Joint Commission, which began meeting in Yaounde on Thursday, has ended its work. The commission, meeting for the first time since its establishment, was studying ways of increasing commercial, economic, cultural and technical cooperation between Zaire and Cameroon. The commission's work was opened by Cameroon's minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr Paul Donstop, and Zaire's commissioner of state [as heard] for international cooperation, Citizen Lensema Dulia Yubasa.

Commission's Communique

AB271336 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1234 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Yaounde, 27 Jul (AZAP)--Zaire and Cameroon signed yesterday evening in Yaounde a cultural agreement and an agreement for exchanges in the field of sports, and exchanged instruments of ratification of their commercial, customs and judicial agreements following a 3-day meeting of the great Zairian-Cameroonian Joint Commission.

According to the final communique, the two parties also agreed, within the context of their economic cooperation, to increase the flow of information between them and multiply the direct contacts between officials of their economic sectors, their businessmen and chambers of commerce. Two lists of products to be exported by each party were drawn up and attached to the trade agreement.

As far as scientific and technical cooperation is concerned, Zaire and Cameroon will strengthen their cooperation in the fields of agriculture, stockbreeding and energy. They also examined the possibility of establishing a direct telecommunications link between Kinshasa and Yaounde. The communique added, Zaire and Cameroon will also develop their sociocultural relations especially as far as exchanges of students, professors, research workers and lecturers are concerned. They will also intensify their relations in the fields of sports.

Moreover, Zaire decided to adhere to the interstate charter for the intensification of the fight against endemic and epidemic diseases in central Africa. The Zairian delegation to the meeting of the great joint commission was led by the secretary of State for cooperation, Citizen Lengema Dulia Yubassa, while the Cameroonian minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr Paul Dontsop, headed his country's delegation.

CHAD

FROLINAT-ORIGINAL MILITANTS TO JOIN HABRE FORCES

AB252230 Paris AFP in French 1943 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Paris, 25 Jul (AFP)--A group of militants of the Frolinat-Original (Chadian National Liberation Front) of Mr Abba Siddick has decided to join Mr Hissein Habre's FAN [Armed Forces of the North]--which are figting against a number of the factions comprising the government of Mr Goukouni Queddei.

Two representatives of the group, Mr Towre Mahamat and Mr Guealbaye Manasset, indicated in Paris on Friday that they made up their minds to fight alongside the FAN in order to defend the integrity and unity of Chad.

"We want to fight against Libyan imperialism and [passage indistinct], "they stated in substance. They also criticized the ambiguous policy of France vis-a-vis Libya and Abba Siddick's wait and see policy.

In addition, they released a text signed--according to them--by the major military leaders of the Frolinat army officially led by Mr Ahamet Acyl and Mr Mohamat Abba, which declares that the interim military committee was to decide to join the FAN in view of the legitimate fight they are engaged in.

The committee urges the comrades of the first army to [passage indistinct], struggling to safeguard national independence against Libyan hegemonism. In conclusion, it appeals to the brothers from the south to refrain from any propaganda aimed at harming their brothers from the north.

PRO-HABRE YOUTHS DENOUNCE LIBYA, FRANCE

AB252103 Paris AFP in French 1718 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Ndjamena, 25 Jul (AFP)--Several thousand young boys and girls living in the African sector of Ndjamena under the control of Mr Hissein Habre's Armed Forces of the North (FAN) on Monday denounced Libyan direct interference in Chad and the conniving attitude of the French Government on the Chadian drama.

In a support motion handed to the FAN leader at his residence after a long march through the capital, the young people especially accused France of supporting the separatist policy aimed at dividing the children of Chad. They attributed the responsibility for the fighting which broke out on 21 March to the antinational coalition of Mr Goukouni Queddei, leader of the People's Armed Forces (FAP). Mr Mohamat Abba Daid; and Ahamet Acyl, the chief leaders of the pro-Libyan Common Action Front (FAD), as well as Lt Col Abdelkader Wadal Kamougue, chief of the Chadian Armed Forces (FAT). "We draw the attention of African countries to the serious danger which the Libya of Al-Qadhdhafi represents for them," they added.

In his reply to the youths, Mr Hissein Habre explained that Chad was a victim of an international plot aimed at destabilizing the whole of Africa. The FAN leader stressed the fact that Libya currently occupies a region of Chad (Aouzou Strip), which is as vast as Gabon or the Congo Republic.

On June last, a support motion was addressed to Mr Habre by about 500 public servants.

BRIEFS

CAMEROON-FRG COOPERATION AGREEMENT--Cameroon and the FRG have signed a 5-year technical cooperation agreement. The agreement, which entails the establishment of a center for training, consultation and research, the supply of FRG technical experts, equipment and machinery for training and research, was signed by the Cameroonian minister of economy and planning and the FRG minister of foreign affairs. [Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 19 Jul 80 AB]

ZAIRE-BELGIUM CREDIT AGREEMENT--Zairian Foreign Minister Karl-i-Bond and Belgian Foreign Minister Nothomb signed a credit agreement in Brussels on 18 July for two loans from Belgium to Zaire totaling 400 million Belgian francs. The Belgian foreign minister said that the two loans will enable Zaire to buy from Belgium transport equipment and to develop the infrastructure necessary for its economic development. [Paris AFP in French 1837 GMT 18 Jul 80 AB]

GHANA

RAWLINGS ASKS AGENCIES TO DECLARE AFRC FUNDS

AB280625 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] The chairman of the dissolved AFRC [Armed Forces Revolutionary Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, has called on all government revenue collecting agencies to declare the monies they collected during the AFRC era and explain what happened to those monies. He also challenged the management of all organizations including the banks to expose any secret accounts he or any member of the AFRC has. Any worker who knows of any such accounts must also insist in whatever way possible that his management comes out with the facts. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings was speaking at a symposium organized by the Manya-Krobo Students Union at Odumase-Krobo on the topic: "Probity and Accountability." He said Ghanaians have to expose nation wreckers and not seek the (?ill) of people with good intentions who are concerned with the progress of the nation. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings alleged that there are conspiracies to spoil the image of those who are concerned with the welfare of the ordinary man.

GUINEA

MOROCCAN CROWN PRINCE ARRIVES ON STATE VISIT 25 JULY

AB251450 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince Sidi Mohamed, heir to the Moroccan throne arrived in Conakry this morning for a state visit which will last from Friday 25 July to Saturday 26 July 1980. His Royal Highness Prince Sidi Mohamed who arrived in his command aircraft at 1030 was received at the Conakry international airport by the prime minister and member of the national political bureau, Dr Lansana Beavogui. Also at the airport to meet the Moroccan prince were members of the National Political Bureau, of the Central Committee, of the government, of the People's National Assembly and national committees and members of the three federal bureaus of Conakry. Members of the diplomatic corps were also at the airport.

The Moroccan delegation, led by His Highness Prince Sidi Mohamed, also comprises Mr M'Hamed Boucetta, minister of state for external affairs and cooperation, Ambassador Ahmed Madji and Abdel Wahab Ben Mansur, who is in charge of royal cabinet missions.

IVORY COAST

MOROCCAN CROWN PRINCE ARRIVES ON STATE VISIT 26 JULY

AB261404 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Prince Sidi Mohamed arrived in Yamoussoukro this morning at 1100 on a friendly visit to the Ivory Coast. He was welcomed on arrival at Yamoussoukro airport by head of state President Houphouet-Boigny, accompanied by Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Simeon Ake; Minister of Defense Mbaya Ble Kouadio; Mr Amadou Thiam, minister of information and also former Ivorian ambassador to Morocco.

Prince Mohamed was also accompanied by a delegation including Mr M'Hamed Boucetta, minister of state in charge of foreign affairs; (Ahmed Snowtzi), ambassador; (Abdel Fattah Frehz), head of the personal secretariat of King Hassan II; (Abdel Hezzi Dazzi), academician and ambassador; (Mohamed Shazik), director of the royal college; and (Mouleh Salamak), head of the prince's personal secretariat.

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE TO DOE ON LIBERIAN ANNIVERSARY

AB261401 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] The president of the republic has sent a message of congratulations to M Sgt Samuel Doe, chairman of the People's Redemption Council and head of state of Liberia. The message reads as follows:

On the occasion of the independence anniversary celebrations of your country, the oldest state in black Africa, I express my cordial and fraternal congratulations. I would like to wish you, on behalf of the people and Government of the Ivory Coast, on my own behalf happiness, prosperity in peace and I pray for the unity of the brotherly people of Liberia and for the resealing of the fraternal links of friendship and cooperation which exist between the Republic of Ivory Coast and the Republic of Liberia.

Signed: Felix Houphouet-Boigny.

UPPER VOLTA

MANO RIVER UNION SIGNS ACCORD WITH CEAO

AB260848 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] The Mano River Union-CEAO [West African Economic Community] joint meeting, which opened in Ouagadougou last Monday, ended this afternoon at the headquarters of the CEAO. At the end of the meeting a cooperation agreement was signed between the two organizations. The communique issued to this effect was read by Mrs (Golmer) of the Mano River Union:

[Begin (Golmer) recording] The Mano River Union and the CEAO on this day, Friday 25 July 1980, signed a cooperation agreement aimed at coordinating the development efforts of their member states. The Mano River Union delegation was led by its secretary general, (Mr Ernest Easmon), assisted by Mrs (Golmer) and his close associates. The delegation of the CEAO was also led by its secretary general, Mr Moussa Ngom, surrounded by his close associates. This cooperation agreement signed by the two organizations is also to coordinate, harmonize and [word indistinct] the activities of their respective programs. It involves information and (?cultural) exchanges, a close collaboration between experts and technicians of the two organizations, and joint financing of projects beneficial to the two organizations.

This agreement comes into effect this day which marks a new stage in the mission of economic development [words indistinct]. The secretary general of the Mano River Union and that of the CEAO thank His Excellency Gen Aboubakar Sangoule Lamizana, president of the Republic of Upper Volta; Prime Minister Joseph Issoufou Conombo and his government; and the Upper Voltan authorities for their contribution to the deliberations of these subregional organizations which are fighting for economic development, independence and African unity. The secretary general of Mano River Union thanks the secretary general of CEAO for his [word indistinct] and varied opinions which have permitted the signing of this accord.

On behalf of the organization that he represents and on behalf of (?his delegation) he expresses his sincere thanks to the secretary general of the CEAO and to all his associates for the warm and fraternal welcome accorded them during their visit. [end recording]

ANGOLA

KAMPUCHEAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT 26 JULY

LD261550 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 26 Jul 80 EA

[Excerpt] Hun Sen, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and member of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation, arrived in Luanda yesterday.

On his arrival, Hun Sen expressed his pleasure at being in Angola and thanked the MPLA Workers Party and the Angolan people for the support given his people's struggle.

MOZAMBIQUE

UGANDAN MILITARY COMMISSION DEPUTY CHAIRMAN ARRIVES IN MAPUTO

LD271504 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 27 Jul 80 EA

[Text] The deputy chairman of the Uganda National Liberation Front Military Commission, Yoweri Museveni, arrived in Maputo last night on a 5-day visit to Mozambique.

The senior Uganda official was welcomed at Mavalane airport by Armando Guebuza, member of the Permanent Political Committee and national political commissar of the FPLM [Mozambique Armed Forces].

SIXTH SESSION OF PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY CONTINUES WORK

LD261506 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 26 Jul 80 EA

[Excerpt] The sixth session of the People's Assembly resumed its proceedings this morning at a plenary session. Directly from the assembly hall, our reporter gives details of the proceedings:

Listeners of Radio Mozambique, good afternoon: Directly from the hall where the proceedings of the sixth session of the People's Assembly are being held, here is a report filed by Radio Mozambique. At 0830 President Samora Machel opened today's plenary session of the sixth session of the People's Assembly.

Opening the session, President Samora Machel hailed the resumption of the movement of trains through the Mocarretane Bridge, thus resuming the movement of trains between Maputo and Chicualacuala which had been interrupted by the attacks of the rebel regime of Ian Smith against our country.

Later, reports by working groups were presented. The reports deeply analyzed the process of the political and organizational offensive. The report of Group One, which was chaired by the permanent secretary of the People's Assembly, presented to the assembly the following theme: The offensive is a new dimension of ourselves and a new dimension of our revolution. [passage indistinct]

Group One detected some wrong ideas in the offensive: For example, the idea that the offensive comes from outside, from the president of the republic, from a minister or from a provincial governor, or that the offensive is a transitory idea; the idea that the People's Republic of Mozambique is siding with capitalism. This wrong idea is due to certain foreign press reports which are generally badly informed. This idea also prevails in some friendly countries which have not analyzed the news critically.

SOUTH AFRICA

VIOLENCE BREAKS OUT IN EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE

LD270322 Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] A black man has been killed and extensive damage has been done to buildings and police vehicles in violence which broke out in a black township outside Grahamstown in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa after a funeral. A police spokesman said a large crown set fire to a house after the funeral. Police had to move in with a [word indistinct] machine to disperse the crowd. Later, a police vehicle was prevented from leaving the area by blacks who began stoning it, and its occupants opened fire on their assailants with birdshot. In other incidents, two schools were set on fire.

WESTERN CAPE SITUATION REPORTED 'RETURNING TO NORMAL'

LD260429 Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Statistics released by the South African police show that 34 people died in the unrest that flared up in the Western Cape Province last month. Damage to vehicles amounts to 934 (?buses), 159 (?private) and 72 people vehicles hit by stones or set alight by rioters. Looting, vandalism and fire did damage to 29 private businesses, 15 schools, 4 bottle stores, a clinic, 4 service stations, a factory and 2 community centers.

Indications are that the situation is returning to normal, and the committee which organized the unrest has been disbanded because it is no longer enjoying the support of colored pupils. The leader of the Labor Party, Rev (Alan Hendrickse), says the community as a whole is no longer willing to give it support, and parents as well as children want to see a return to school. Reverend (Hendrickse) heads the main political party of the colored community.

ZAMBIA

DPRK VICE PREMIER ARRIVES ON 5-DAY VISIT

LD251256 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Korean vice premier, Comrade Ho Tam, arrived in Lusaka yesterday for a (?5-day) official visit at the head of an 11-man delegation. Comrade Tam, who is also minister of foreign affairs, was met at the international airport by state secretary of defense and security, Mr Grey Zulu. Addressing newsmen at the airport, Mr Tam said Zambia and Korea, both members of the nonaligned nations, are united in opposing imperialism and colonialism. He hopes for further consolidation and development of the friendly relations between Zambia and his country. The vice premier is expected to hold talks with senior party and government officials before returning home on Monday.

Meetings With Party Officials

LD271404 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 25 Jul 80 CA

[Text] Zambia today assured North Korea of her total support in efforts to reunify the Korean Peninsula. The assurance was given to the visiting North Korean vice prime minister, Mr Ho Tam, in separate meetings with party Secretary General Mr Mainza Chona, and member of the Central Committee Mr Reuben Kamanga.

Mr Chona said Zambia will support whatever measures the North Korean Government will take in order to bring together North and South Korea. The party chief said Zambia's policy on the question of Korea's reunification was clear because the Zambian Government has always trusted President Kim Il-song and supported the stand of the North Korean Government.

Mr Kamanga also told the visiting North Korean leader that Zambia has followed with great horror the oppressive measures the military regime in South Korea has been carrying out to stop the process of social reconstruction in the country. Mr Chona and Mr Kamanga (?further) said they hoped Zambia and North Korea will consolidate their relations through the current visit of the North Korean vice prime minister to Zambia. The two leaders said the visit of Mr Ho Tam was important because it comes immediately after President Kaunda visited North Korea. In reply the North Korean leader said his government appreciated Zambia's support on the question of reunification. The North Korean leader also hailed Zambia-North Korean relations, saying his mission was to further develop the friendship between the two nations.

Earlier the visiting North Korean vice prime minister said that there is need to widen the bilateral relations between Zambia and his country. Speaking [words indistinct] by Mr Daniel Lisulo, Mr. Ho Tam said that there was still need for widening the bilateral relations between Zambia and his country in political, economic, financial and other related fields. Mr Ho Tam said that although the two countries are geographically far apart they shared common interests as both (?the peoples) are committed to the liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples of the world. He commended the party and its government for maintaining peace and stability and for defending their independence from the internal and external enemies.

Speaking [word indistinct] receiving Mr Ho Tam, Prime Minister Daniel Lisulo said that Zambia attached great importance to the bilateral relations between the two countries. Mr Lisulo said that Zambia viewed the visit by the North Korean delegation important insofar as the bilateral relations between the two countries are concerned.

Kaunda's Comments

LD271406 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 26 Jul 80 CA

[Text] President Kaunda has described relations between Zambia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as warm and based on deep-rooted principles. Speaking shortly after his arrival from Botswana where he attended the late Botswana President Sir Seretse Khama's burial yesterday, Dr Kaunda told visiting Korean Vice Premier Comrade Ho Tam that Zambia was impressed with the way the Korean people were mobilized towards national development. He described Korea under President Kim Il-song as a true socialist country whose development and success in all areas of human endeavor had never ceased to amaze Zambia. Dr Kaunda also reiterated his wish to see North and South united. The president further praised the Korean president, Kim Il-song, as a great leader who believed in the reunification of the two Korean peoples. He said despite problems of security in Korea caused by external forces the Korean people had remained solidly behind Comrade Kim Il-song to achieve desired results in national development.

ZIMBABWE

STATE OF EMERGENCY EXTENDED FOR 6 MONTHS

LD271324 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 26 Jul 80 CA

[Text] The proclamation by the president, the Hon Canaan Banana, of a further state of emergency was published yesterday in the government GAZETTE. The renewed emergency is for 6 months and begins today. Observers note that the emergency powers are much less stringent than those exercised by the former colonialist administrations.